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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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Much more can be done in 1930 and our companies will do better
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LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XVIII NO. 286— BOMBAY THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1930 PRICE ONE ANNA.

ALLEGED SHOOTING OF INDIAN COMMUNISTS.

Moscow Official Denial

'FOLLOWERS OF M. N. ROY'

—:o:—

LONDON, December 13.

Moscow.—An official denial is given to the report published in England that five Indian communists, followers of Sjt. M. N. Roy, have been shot.—Reuter.

MEERUT CASE

—:o:—

Marathi Translator In Witness Box

NEW DELHI, Dec. 17.

MEERUT 16.—At to-day's hearing of the "Conspiracy" case Mr. Solomon Ezikel, senior Marathi Translator of Bombay Government who had translated a number of documents which formed part of the prosecution exhibits in the case proved the translations and declared them to be substantially correct. Accused Joglekar cross examined the witness at length regarding the translated version of the speeches and writings which were originally in Marathi. Further cross-examination was reserved for to-morrow.—A. P.

CHURCHILL'S NAME DISHONOURED IN LANCASHIRE.

—:o:—

Britain Insulted: Most Violent Blow Struck At Trade And Industry."

—:o:—

LONDON, December 17.

In the Commons during discussion on Unemployment in which Mr. Churchill was a prominent Opposition speaker, Mr. Greenwood, Minister of Health, said that Mr. Churchill's name was dishonoured in Lancashire owing to his speech last week, which was not only an insult to the people of Britain, but also a most violent blow ever delivered to trade and industry.—Reuter Special.

LADY PICKETS FAST.

—:o:—

Merchants Surrender.

DHARASANA LEADER OVATED

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 17.

Seth Ranchhodlal a Mill Agent who was sentenced for leading a batch of volunteers with a view to raiding Dharsana Salt Depot arrived this morning from Nasik Jail on the expiry of his term of imprisonment. A large crowd collected at the station to receive him. He was taken in a procession.

Some foreign cloth dealers were found yesterday selling foreign cloth in contravention of the pledges given by the consequent on the hungerstrike of the picketers. A batch of lady picketers sat the whole day without food or drink near a shop in Maneckchowkk till the nower of the shop gave a written apology and another gave a fine of Re. 1 to the Picketing Mandal. A third merchant who opened his shop in another locality for the sale of foreign cloth agreed to close that shop as lady picketers picketed both his shops without taking food. The Committee appointed by Gujarat Pleaders Conference contemplates taking legal action in connection with the recent lathi charge at Ahmedabad.—A. P.

PANDIT MALAVIYA ILL IN JAIL

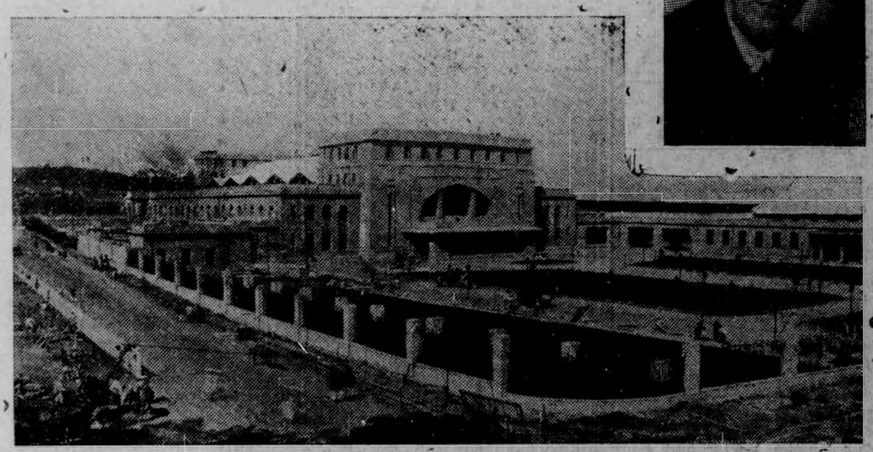
—:o:—

Transferred To European Ward

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 17.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who has been reported as suffering from severe attacks of renal colic in Naini Jail was removed to-day to the European Civil Hospital for treatment under the orders of the Local Government.—A. P.

Bombay Central.



The new B. B. and C. I. Central Station which will be opened by His Excellency Sir Federick Sykes to-day. (Inset) Sir Ernest Jackson, Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railways.

SOCIALIST "MAC" AS THE GUEST OF INDIAN MAHARAJA.

—:o:—

"MILITANT" MOONJE

BIKANER BANQUET AT CARLTON'S

One Of The Side-Shows Of London Tamasha

COMMUNALISTS STILL AT THEIR GAME

MAHASABHITES NON-COOPERATE: MUSLIMS STICK TO 14 POINTS

LONDON, Dec. 17.

The Maharaja of Bikaner entertained the Prime Minister at a banquet last night at Carlton Hotel when nearly 80 guests were present. Besides a number of Princes and British delegates the company included Mr. Arthur and Mrs. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Lord and Lady Crewe, Dowager Countess of Minto, Lord Inchcape, Sir Austen Chamberlain, Miss Susan Lawrence, Miss MacDonald, Sir Clive and Lady Wigram, Sir Roderick Jones, Managing Director, Reuters, and Lady Jones, Sir Atul and Lady Chatterjee, Sir Malcolm Hailey, Sir Charles Innes, Sir Maurice and Lady Hankey and Sir Claude Schuster.—Reuter.

14-POINTS JINNAH

"CONSULT GOKHALE"

—:o:—

Wire To R. T. C. Delegates

BOMBAY, Dec. 17.

The following message signed by Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Mr. G. K. Devadhar and Mr. K. Natarajan has been sent to-day to Mr. M. R. Jayakar for circulation among his colleagues of the Round Table Conference:—

"In view of conflicting reports we think it desirable to advise you and other friends that the scheme to be acceptable must recognise British India as a single unit and not a collection of sovereign Provinces, that Home, Finance and Commerce should be included in portfolios of responsible ministers in Central Government, and that fundamental rights, "habeas corpus," freedom of the press, speech and association should be secured in the statute.

The communal problem may best be settled on the basis of Gokhale's scheme of communal electorates supplementing the deficiencies at general elections. See the speech in Natesan's compilation. Circulate this to Maharaja of Bikaner, Mr. Sastri, Mr. Jinnah, Sir C. Setalvad, Sir P. Sethna and other friends.

—Devandhar, Natarajan, Lalubhai Samaldas.—A. P.

SHAH OPENS THE MEDJLISS

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Teheran.—The Shah opened the eighth term of Medjliss with a speech in the course of which he dwelt on their friendly relations with all nations.—Reuter.

COMMUNALISTS AT THEIR OLD GAME

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 17.

The communal situation is unchanged. Efforts to bring the Hindu and Muslim leaders together with a view to working out a formula have had no material result.

The Hindu Mahasabha leaders are not participating in any conference now but are relying on the issue to be clinched in the Minorities Sub-Committee.

The Muslims are holding fast to their fourteen points and are now reluctant to accept any scheme of joint electorates although Indian Liberal delegates have given their repeated assurance that whatever proposals they have made are intended only for transitory period, say, 10 years.—Reuter.

—:o:—

FULL CONFERENCE IN SESSION

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 17.

It is understood that question which was debated during consideration at full conference in committee of Provincial Constitution Sub-Committees report concerned with the eligibility of a nominated member of the Legislature to be appointed Minister.

The opponents urged that joint responsibility of Ministry demanded that all Ministers should be elected against which it was urged that as long as a system of nomination was retained members so selected must be free to become Ministers since they had in the nature of things no constituencies of their own. When the question of representation of important minority interests in the Ministries was considered the deletion of word "important" was urged, the question being raised how the status of "important minority" was to be determined whether on population, educational or other basis.

MAORIS AND ANGLO-INDIANS.

It is understood that Col. Gidney, who is demanding statutory provision for minority representation in the Ministries, declared that he would not be satisfied with reference to it in the Instrument of Instructions, pointing out that there were now 1,000 Anglo-Indians unemployed compared with 600 ten years ago. He asked if that constituted minority protection. The case of Maoris in New Zealand was cited as instance of statutory enactment providing for representation of minority in the Cabinet.—Reuter.

45 Persons Arrested For Prabhat Ferris

—:o:—

BELGAUM, Dec. 17.

Forty-five persons were arrested to-day for participating in in Prabhat Pheries which were banned by the District Magistrate of Belgaum. They will be tried to-morrow.

The case of Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande will also be heard to-morrow.—A. P.

"FRONTIER TRAGEDY" TRIAL

—:o:—

Accused Demands Transfer of Case From Peshawar

PESHAWAR, Dec. 17.

Two prosecution witnesses, Agha Abdullah Sherazi, Inspector, C. I. D, Bombay and Mr. Mondigan, Editor, "Khilafat", Bombay were examined to-day by the City Magistrate in the case under Section 124-A, I. P. C. against Mr. Allahbakhsh Yusufi, Secretary, All-India Khilafat Committee, for the alleged publication of proscribed Khilafat Report: "Frontier Tragedy."

The hearing was adjourned to January 6. A petition has been filed by the accused for the transfer of the case, under Section 527, Criminal Procedure Code to any Court in Bombay or Lahore.—A. P.

"URGE BENN TO INTERVENE."

—:o:—

In Sholapur Death Sentences.

POONA, Dec. 17.

Rev. Father Winslow of the Christa Seva Sangh, President of the Poona Citizens meeting for petitioning the Viceroy to grant mercy to Sholapur convicts has sent the following cablegram to Rev. James Barr, Chairman, Capital Punishment Committee, of the House of Commons:—

"Large meeting of Poona citizens representing all communities under my chairmanship passed unanimous resolution petitioning Viceroy to commute death sentences of Sholapur convicts on grounds of disagreement between High Court Judges, inflamed feeling causing unpremediated crime, and claims of Christian clemency. Please urge Wedgwood Benn to intervene in clemency in view of your committee's recommendation."—A. P.

IRON MERCHANTS' APPEAL FOR SHOWING MERCY

The following is a copy of telegram sent to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy at Calcutta:—

"On behalf of the members of my Association I humbly and respectfully beg you to shew mercy towards Sholapur convicts by using your prerogative powers and reverse the death sentence.

President, Bombay Iron Merchants' Association."

Ahmedabad Merchants' Petition To King

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 17.

The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association and 12 other local mercantile associations have sent telegrams to His Majesty the King Emperor, Prime Minister, the speaker of the House of Commons, Secretary of State for India, Mr. Fenner Brockway, Mr. John Maxton, His Excellency the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay earnestly praying for mercy for four Sholapur prisoners condemned to death.—A. P.

SALEM LANDLORD SHOT AT

—:o:—

In Precarious Condition In Bangalore Hospital

BANGALORE, Dec. 17.

Sjt. Govindraja Modaliar, a landholder in Salem District, lies in a precarious condition in the State Hospital. Enquiries show that on the night of November 20th some unknown persons, are stated to have entered his residence and fired several shots one of which hit his neck.

The villagers soon hurried to the spot and found the victim writing in pain. The police removed him to a local dispensary when his condition became serious. The victim was finally brought here on Monday last.—A. P.

BARDOLI SIRDAR'S TRIAL OPENS IN BOMBAY

Charged Under Three Separate Counts

"MENTAL NOTES" OF HIS SPEECH MADE BY C. I. D. MAN

The trial of Sardar Vallabhbhai, the Acting Congress President, opened before the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, on Wednesday morning

The Sardar was arrested at Ahmedabad on December 6 on charges under Section 17 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. He was brought to Bombay the next day and remanded to jail custody.

A large number of spectators thronged the court room to witness the trial among those present being Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Munshi, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai.

Special seating arrangements were made on the occasion. A barrier divided the place reserved for the members of the Bar Sardar Vallabhbhai was given a seat along with the Public Prosecutor on one side, and the members of the Bar were on the other side of the barrier.

A leading advocate greeting the Sardar on his entering the court said: "I can't come over to you. There is a barrier and it appears that the place is reserved only for the prosecution and the defence"

The Sardar retorted: But you have the choice to be the accused.

THREE CHARGES AGAINST SARDAR.

After the Magistrate had taken his seat, Mr. Kirke-Smith Public Prosecutor opened the case. He said that there were three charges against Sardar Vallabhbhai. The first two charges were under Section 17 Clause (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and the third charge was under Section 17 Clause (2) of the same Act.

The first charge was that the accused made a speech in Bombay on November 14 and thereby assisted the operations of the "War Council" which had been declared illegal. The second charge was that the accused was a member and assisted the operations of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress which had been declared illegal. To prove this charge the prosecution would put in the constitution of the Indian National Congress to show that the President of the Congress was an ex-officio member of the Working Committee.

The third charge was that the accused managed the affairs and assisted in the management of the affairs of the Working Committee which had been declared illegal.

Inspector Ahmed Khan Chowdhary, in his evidence, stated that Sardar Vallabhbhai was the President of the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee. The accused was nominated as President by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru after his arrest at Allahabad on October 19 last. The Sardar was then in jail undergoing a term of imprisonment for leading the Tilak Day procession. The accused was released from prison in Bombay on November 5th. He remained in Bombay on the 5th and 6th and then left for Allahabad. He again returned to Bombay on the 13th November and remained in the city till the 17th. He then left for Ahmedabad where he was arrested on December 6.

OPENING OF SURJI VALLABHDAS BHANDAR.

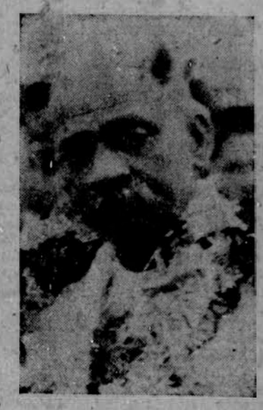
While in Bombay Sardar Vallabhbhai opened the Khadi Bhandar of Mr. Surji Vallabhdas at Maszid Bunder Road on November 14 and also made a speech.

Magistrate: Who is Surji Vallabhdas?

A.—He was formerly a member of the Boycott Committee.

Proceeding, witness said that he deputed Sub-Inspectors Pathar and Vani to attend the meeting and report the proceedings. The latter submitted a report of the speech of Sardar Vallabhbhai.

Witness then produced a copy of the constitution of the Indian National Congress published by



SIRDAR VALLABHBHAI

the General Secretary of the Congress.

Magistrate: How did you come into possession of it?—It is being sold.

Mr. Kirke-Smith read Article 22 from the Constitution (which stated that the President of the Congress shall be the Chairman of the All-India Congress Committee for the following year, and Article 24 which stated that the A.I.C.C. shall appoint a Committee of nine members called the Working Committee, the executive authority responsible to the A.I.C.C. in all matters,) to show that the accused by being President of the Congress was also Chairman of the Working Committee.

The witness then tendered a copy of the "Congress Bulletin" issued on March 27 from Allahabad. This Bulletin published resolutions passed by the A.I.C.C. meeting held at Ahmedabad on March 21. The first resolution was with regard to the launching of the Civil Disobedience campaign.

Mr. Kirke-Smith drew the attention of the court to another resolution which stated that "in view of the possible vacancies in the Congress Working Committee arising out of Government action, and in case normal procedure cannot be followed the President was authorised to nominate his successor."

The Public Procecutor then asked witness as to the present programme of the Bombay "War Council". The witness replied that the operations of the "War Council" were: Boycott of foreign cloth; picketing of foreign cloth shops and liquor shops; boycott of legislatures; boycott of Government servants; withdrawal of deposits from Government Savings Banks; and creating disaffection among Government servants.

Witness further stated that the Working Committee met in Bombay on 30th and 31st July and 1st August last and asked all the Provincial Congress Committees to carry out a programme consisting of 14 items subject to the resources and preparedness of the particular province. The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, he said, endeavoured to carry out this programme.

COPY OF "CHRONICLE" AS EXHIBIT.

Continuing, witness said that Sardar Vallabhbhai made a speech in Bombay on November 14. The speech was reported in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar" and witness tendered a copy of the "Chronicle" of November 15, as exhibit.

Mr. Kirke-Smith to witness: Do you know whether the accused issued a "patrika" (or message) to the farmers of Surat?

Witness: Yes. It appeared in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of December 12.

Mr. Kirke-Smith: I want to put it as exhibit.

Magistrate: I don't know whe-

(Continued on page 8

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows, Box No. .....Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.
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Situations Vacant.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—30 CANDIDATES to be trained up as Assistant Station Masters and Signallers on the lines of Railway School of Transportation Chandausi. Session begins in January, 1931. Railway fares paid. Lodging free. Service guaranteed. First apply for particulars enclosing three annas (-/3/-) postage stamps to THE MANAGER, Royal Transportation and Telegraph Institute, Agra.
A R3919

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A R3926

WANTED—Everywhere, CANVASSERS for a Premier Indian Insurance Company. Experience not needed. Influential persons should apply to Box No. 518, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3901

WANTED—A few DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT on Rs. 75/- plus Rs. 25/- as T. A. to popularise new and novel deposit system of the Bank through agents and organisers. None need apply who is not ready to keep Rs. 300/- as fixed deposit and join at once. Apply to CREDIT BANK OF INDIA LIMITED, 29, Strand Road, Calcutta.
A

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WANTED—For ready delivery here a new or nearly new 68 to 72 inch SEVEN BOWL CALENDAR. With full particulars apply to Box No. 529, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R2211

WANTED—One second hand COTTON BAILING PRESS in working order with half furnisher and furnisher of 17 feet base care. MESSRS. TALOKCHAND CHIRANJILAL and CO., Bombay 2.
N R3907

FOR SALE—Two Thomas Bailey and Sons Ltd., second-hand Lancashire Boilers, 7½' dia., x 30' x 125 lbs. H.P. Please apply to Box No. 505, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N 2148

WANTED—Two good second-hand LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 8' x 30' x 180 lbs., H. P. or there about. Please apply with full particulars to Box No. 503, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
N 2147

Trade Announcement.

SWADESHI MATCHES—Indian Capital, manufactured by Indian labourers and certified by MAHASABHA. Delivered free at all stations in Rastriya Labels. LALOOBHAI JECHAND SHAH Swadeshi Matches and Cigarette Merchants, Bombay 3.
T R3927

Houses & Flats To Let.

AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY—GROUND FLOOR of Navsari Buildings, area about 4500 sq. ft. with basement 600 sq. ft. Very suitable for Show Room or Offices. Apply MR. MISTRI, Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort.
C 2208

SUPERIOR OFFICE PREMISES TO LET in Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, close to all the leading Banks. Any area from 2000 to 6000 sq. ft. Apply MR. MISTRI, 2nd floor, same building.
C 2207

Matrimonial

HINDU WIDOWER 36, no children refined, businessman Europe returned wants to marry a respectable widow or girl of any caste or religion. Apply with photo. to Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R3921

WANTED—An educated HINDU GENTLEMAN of good means to marry an educated and well-accomplished Hindu widow, aged 23. Reply Box No. 528, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R3924

Loans

WANTED—LOAN of Rs. 400/- to Rs. 500/- on mortgage of shop. Daily income Rs. 30/-. Apply Box No. 527, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R3923

WANTED—FINANCING PARTNER with Rs. 2,000/- for small paying business. Can draw monthly Rs. 50/- and balance profits quarterly. Apply Box No. 526, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R3922

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates.—

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FOR SALE.

HOUSE and LANDS appertaining thereto, known as Rewa House, on Warden Road, Mahalaxmi, Bombay. Please apply with definite offers to the STATE ENGINEER, Rewa, C.I.
2190

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF BOMBAY CENTRAL STATION ON THURSDAY, THE 18TH DECEMBER, 1930.

1. The public are informed that on the 18th of December, 1930, at the Opening Ceremony none but those who have been invited will be admitted.
2. Guests are requested to be in their seats at latest by 4-25 p.m. It will not be possible to admit any cars after that hour.
3. Owing to the large number of guests attending the function, it has been considered desirable to make some slight alterations in the arrangements as already notified, for their arrival. Cars will enter by the North-East Gate (opposite the Byculla Club Grounds) and will drive to the arrival platform where guests will alight. The only difference in the arrangements is that guests instead of alighting at the Entrance Porch will now alight at the arrival platform where more cars can be dealt with simultaneously.
4. On and after the 19th December, the station will be open to the general public.

J. E. JACKSON,
Agent.
Bombay, 15th December, 1930.
2124

Public Notices

NOTICE.

WARD ELECTIONS OF COUNCILLORS TO FILL UP CASUAL VACANCIES.

In consequence of the resignation of Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Ranmtulla, B.A., J.P., an elected Councillor from B Ward, and in consequence of the disqualification, under Sections 13 (1) (b) and 17 (a) of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1888, (1) of Messrs. Bhawanji Nathubhai Mehisheri and Kanji Karamsi Master, elected Councillors also from B Ward, and (2) of Mr. Jamnadas Madhavji Mehta, M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, an elected Councillor from D Ward, three casual vacancies have occurred in B Ward and one casual vacancy in D Ward under Section 9 of the said Act. I, therefore, pursuant to the provisions of Sections 22 (3) and 25 of the said Act, fix TUESDAY, the 13th January, 1931, for Ward Elections to be held simultaneously to fill up the aforesaid casual vacancies.

On or before the aforesaid date, every candidate for election shall, pursuant to the provisions of Section 26-A of the said Act, as amended by Act XIX of 1930, deposit or cause to be deposited with the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality, a sum of two hundred rupees in cash or in Government Promissory Notes of equal value at the market rate of the day, and no candidate shall be deemed to be duly nominated unless such deposit has been duly made as aforesaid.

The issue of nomination papers will commence from Tuesday, the 6th January, 1931.

A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 10th December, 1930.
2201

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 30th day of December, 1930, to TUESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1931, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LIMITED,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Indore, 15th December, 1930.
2209

B. B. & C. I. RY.

NOTICE.

CLOSING OF COLABA STATION.

On and from 1st January, 1931, COLABA STATION will be ENTIRELY CLOSED for ALL description of traffic, and Local and Suburban Electric trains will terminate at, and start from, Church Gate.

From this date, a revised Local Service will be brought into force. For particulars, please see Sheet Time Table at stations, or refer to one Anna Monthly Time Table for January, 1931.

H. P. BALL,
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 11th December, 1930.
2177

THE MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE

The 48th ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company's Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 12-14, Mangesh Senoi Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 5th day of January, 1931, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.)

By Order of the Board.
KARSANDAS T. ROWJEE & CO.
Agents.
Bombay, 11th December, 1930.
2212

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

CALCUTTA, the 12th November, 1930.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PRINCIPAL REGISTER and the BRANCH REGISTERS of the Imperial Bank of India will be CLOSED for transfer of shares from FRIDAY, the 2nd January 1931 to Friday, the 16th January 1931 both days inclusive.

OSBORNE A. SMITH,
Managing Governor.
2142

Public Notices

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between Manilal A. Shah, C. K. Shah and N. P. Patwardhan, carrying on business in Motor Accessories at Sandhurst Road, under the name and style of P. Shah & Co., has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as from the 1st day of June, 1930, so far as concerns our client Manilal A. Shah who retired from the said firm.

ALL debts due to and owing by the said late firm will be received and paid respectively by C. K. Shah and N. P. Patwardhan who will continue to carry on the said business under the same name of P. Shah and Co.

HARIDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for Manilal A. Shah.
2215

Tender.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

IN INSOLVENCY.

Insolvency No. 935 of 1929.
Re: Estate of M. M. MISTRY ..... Deceased.
and
Re: High Court Suit No. 1828 of 1929.
Jehangir Rustim Doctor and Anr.
vs.
Framroze M. Mistry and Ors.
and
Re: Suit No. 1031 of 1926.
Ardeshir Burjorji Limboowalla.
vs.
Hanumanprasad Ramprasad and Anr.
and
Suit No. 1032 of 1926.
Re: Ardeshir Burjorji Limboowalla and Anr.
vs.
Hanumanprasad Ramprasad and Anr.

PRIVATE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KHANDALA.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the right, title and interest of the insolvent abovenamed and of the Judgment creditors Jehangir Rustim Doctor and Bai Jaiji Shapurji Doctor in the above suit No. 1823 of 1929 and the Judgment creditors Ardeshir Burjorji Limboowalla in suit No. 1031 of 1926 and of the Judgment creditors Ardeshir Burjorji Limboowalla and Bai Bachooobai, widow and Administratrix of the estate and effects of Kekhushroo Burjorji Limboowalla in suit No. 1032 of 1926 in the undermentioned immoveable property at Khandala and belonging to the estate of the insolvent.

Tenders should be submitted in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for the purchase of the Soona Caza Bungalow at Khandala" addressed to "P. B. Malabari, Esquire, High Court, Bombay", not later than 3 p.m. on Thursday, the 8th January, 1931, and should be accompanied by a cheque for 25 per cent. of the amount of tender by way of deposit.

Tenders will be opened by the Official Assignee on Friday, the 9th January, 1931, at 1 p.m. (S. T.). The highest tender above the reserve bid fixed by the Official Assignee will be accepted and deposited will be returned without interest to the tenderers whose tenders are not accepted.

Particulars and conditions of sale are open for inspection at the Office of the Attorneys for the undersigned, Messrs. Jamsedji Rustomji and Devidas, 15, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land with a well stone boundary wall and bungalow standing thereon known by the name of "Soona Caza", situate at Khandala in the Taluka and Registration Sub-District of Mawal, on the North side of the main Road, leading from Bombay to Poona, in the District of the Registrar of Poona, which land contains by admeasurement 4-1.2 acres or thereabouts, and is bounded on or towards the North and East by the property of the late Honourable N. N. Wadia, on or towards the South by the main Road from Bombay to Poona, on or towards the West by Valley Land and property of John Robert Ball.

Dated the 17th day of December, 1930.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Official Assignee.
2210

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. RATNASEN TRIBHOVANDAS GORAGANDHI, INDERJIT RATNASEN GORAGANDHI, PUSPAKAN RATNASEN GORAGANDHI, a minor by his father and natural guardian the said Ratnasen Tribhovandas Goragandhi and Harilal Vallabhdas Goragandhi, Babu alias Ranjit Harilal Vallabhdas Goragandhi, a minor by his father and natural guardian the said Harilal Vallabhdas Goragandhi have contracted to sell to my client their 2/3rd share, right, title and interest in the undermentioned property, and also their share right, title and interest in the business and good-will of Indian Apothecary carried on in the name of J. M. Goragandhi at Duncan Road, in the said property. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property and/or business by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office at B. Block, JER MAHAL, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay and to the Collector of Rates and Municipal Taxes, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon situate at the Eastern Side of Duncan Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 146 square yards and three-nineths of another square yard or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 204, New No. 7517, Old Survey No. 1307, and New Survey No. 4767 and Cadestral Survey No. 3543 of Bhuleshwar Division and bounded, on or towards the East by a sweeper's Passage, on or towards the West by Duncan Road, on or towards the North by the property of Nurani and on or towards the South by the property of Abdulla Mirza Khandwani and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under 'C' Ward No. 7318 and Street Nos. 13-15, Duncan Road.

Dated this 17th day of Dec., 1930.
B. K. NICHOLSON,
Purchaser's Advocate.
2214

Auction Sales.

WINDGATE & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. WIND GATE AND CO. will on SUNDAY, the 21st instant at 10-30 a. m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at Priscilla Villa (Miranda's House) Perry Road, Bandra, valuable specially made Household and camp furniture, such as Dining table, chairs, Dinner Waggon, Chesterfield suit, Roll-top desk, Pilot Radio with loud speaker short wave and broadcast, Portable Gramophone H. M. V., Records, Cabinets, Iron and wooden beds, Baby's cot, screen, Almirah, Dressing Chest, Cutlery, crockery, Portable Typewriter Remington's Binocular Camera, Single pole Tents Gold and silver pocket and wrist watches links, etc. etc.

The property of Mrs. G. K. Kuday, widow of late Mr. G. K. Kuday, B. A. J. P., District Deputy Collector, Bombay Suburban District.

Catalogues will be published and property will be on view from Friday from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

WIND GATE AND CO.
Bandra, 16th December, 1930.

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Funded Capital Rs. 2,87,300.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

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25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.

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GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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A screen marvel depicting in lurid colours the clash of two mighty empires, which ultimately fuse into one glorious political unit through the intercession of two heroic souls.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

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William Fox's Movietone Musical Romance

HAPPY DAYS
With
JANET GAYNOR
CHARLES FARREL

and a host of other stars. The touching Heart-Story of a little girl who dared to risk the love of the man she loved.

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Three Shows in One. Patriotic. tragic, dramatic—

BLAZE O' GLORY
Featuring
EDDIE DOWLING
BETTY COMPSON

Against a background of stage and war; of dancing beauties and rugged soldiers is played this rousing drama of love, life and passion.

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6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
AL JOLSON
In
"THE SINGING FOOL"

The Story of "SONNY BOY" That goes straight to the heart of every man and woman who ever lover a child.

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DAILY at 6-30 and 10 p. m.

MADAME X
ALL TALKING SENSATION
Also
SONGS of the ROSES
All-Colour Singing Act.

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DAILY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

A SOUND SENSATION
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DOLORES DEL RIO
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FALI MERCHANT
AT
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Daily four Shows.

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Till Friday.

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"TYRANT"
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Auroleum. by its rare qualities. grows the membrane, heals the perforation and makes the drum hear—a thing nothing else in the world can do.

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Best for the Hair
Cures Baldness and Dandruff
Restores Grey Hair to its original colour, revitalises the hair and brings out the rich tints in all their Glimmering Glory. Rs. 3-8

"EXM-CREAM"
A Wonderfully Efficacious Remedy.
For all skin diseases—no matter how chronic. Re. 1 per Jar

"TUTKURA".
The Lightning Toothache cure.
Its Mere Touch on the Aching Tooth is sufficient. Re. 1.

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The Guaranteed Instantaneous Cure.
For all Insect Bites—Scorpion, Centipede, Spider, Bee, etc., Re. 1.

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The Magic Cure for Corns and Warts.
Rids you of the most Stubborn or deep seated corn in a remarkably short time. Re. 1.

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For your Travelling Kit of Leather and Canvas Goods
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AGE OF 'THE NEW WOMAN' IN CHINA.

—:o:—

Nationalism's Outstanding Achievement.

(By O. M. Green.)

When a young Chinese girl can make her way half across Asia from Nanking to the capital of Tibet interview the Dalai Lama, sooth that ruffled potentate into friendliness for her government, and return in triumph, the age of "the new woman" in China has indeed arrived.

Such is the accomplishment of Miss Liu-Man-chin, a young girl employed in one of the state departments at Nanking. How she got leave to attempt the mission is a mystery. For the journey to Lhasa is one of the severest in the world. In addition to its normal rigors, Miss Liu had to face swarms of Communists and bandits. She was alone except for a few servants. Huge stretches of the journey had to be done on foot. Once she was taken seriously ill. But she carried through her job with complete success, and recently got back to Nanking after more than a year's absence.

IN ALL WALKS

The amazing advancement of Chinese girls is Nationalism's outstanding achievement. They are to be found working alongside of men on equal terms in all walks of life, as lawyers, doctors, teachers, government officials, even bankers. One Chinese lady doctor in Shanghai drives her own car on her rounds and has, I believe, a good practice. And Miss Soumi Tcheng, the barrister, who studied in Paris, is one of the most formidable pleaders in the Shanghai district. A year ago Nanking passed a law entitling girls to an equal share with their brothers in patrimony. That this was no "paper reform", like too many others, was proved later at Tsinanfu, in Shantung (a particularly conservative province) where a girl brought action against her brothers under the new law and won her case.

Only twenty years ago Chinese girls, like silver on Solomon's day, were "nothing accounted of." The legend about girl babies being exposed to die is grossly exaggerated, except in times of dire famine, which reach such intensity in China as other countries cannot conceive. I believe it to be a libel. Chinese fathers are as fond as any others of their little daughters. But daughters had to give place in everything to sons. They got no education; they lived largely in seclusion (a Chinese would never introduce you to his wife and daughters, however well he know you); their marriages were arranged for them; they never saw their husbands till after the ceremony; and until they had borne a son, when their life became easier, they were little better than servants to their mothers-in-law, who tyrannized over them unmericifully. When I went to China twenty-three years ago the only women one saw in the streets were serving-maids going about with buckets of water, sing-song girls in sedan chairs going from tea-house to tea-house, and occasionally a closed carriage full of ladies visiting friends. Now we eee Chinese girls everywhere, in shops, theatres, and public conveyances, going about freely like their Western sisters. And very pretty and charming they were.

EDUCATIONAL REVOLUTION

The revolution of 1911, when the Manchu dynasty was overthrown, marked the change. Freedom was the general cry and, for a while, degenerated into license. A battalion of amazons was formed to take part in the march on Peking. "Companionate marriages" were reported from Canton years before Judge Lindsey thought of them. The older folk were scandalized by "such goin's on," and it looked as if the new girls would do their cause more harm than good.

But, as with other movements. the first eptravagance calmed down, leaving in its place only the feeling, which has deepened with years, that girls must be regarded in a new light. As far back as 1861 the American Presbyterian Mission had founded the Mary Farnham Girls' School at Shanghai. This was followed by St. Mary's Hall, the McTyeire School (which accounts itself the Chinese Wellesley), and the Eliza Yates Memorial School for Girls, all American foundations. In recent years girls' schools have multiplied beyond counting. "When I was young," said a Shaehsing merchant to me recently, "nobody thought girls needed education. Now the parents demand it as much as the daughters."

A NOTABLE SCHOOL

One of the most notable girls' school in China was founded at Changsra, capital of Human, by a grand-daughter of the great Viceroy Tseng Kuo-fan. She was trained in America and England, and for several years past has devoted all her time and fortune to her school. One hopes it was spared when the Communists sacked Changsha some time ago, one fears the worst.

Western education, which has had a doubtful effect on the boys has produced the happiest results on Chinese girls. The transformation it works is almost magical. Said one teacher to me: "A new girls arrives, dull clumsy, lumpish, plain. A few months later she has become bright, alert, graceful, pretty—a changeling in the best sense." Music they take to with avidity and they almost fight to get possession of the pianos for the before-breaking practice. In a big competition held in Shanghai in connection with the Schubert Centenary, I was one of the examiners and was amazed at the excellent playing of the many Chinese girls who entered.

ATHLETICS

They are also becoming keen athletes. Last spring a huge atheletic contest took place at Hangchow, in which 2,000 boy and girl students from nearly every province competed. At running, jumping, tennis, vollery ball, javelin throwing, wrestling and other sports, the girls put up a remarkable fine show. Remembering that all competitors were the pick of their provinces and that each girl must have represented hundreds not considered good enough to compete, one may realize how deeply and widely the new life has spread.

It is worth remarking that this Hangchow contest went on for three weeks and was not marred by a single dispute worth nothing. Yet all the while North and South were locked in civil war. Truly, there would be no wars in China but for the politicians and generals. There is no enmity among the people.

SOME PROMINENT LADIES

Many Chinese ladies are prominent nowadays both in foreign and Chinese circles in Shanghai. Perhaps the best known are the three sisters of Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance. They were educated in America, I believe. The eldest, Mrs. H. H. Vung, wife of the Ministers of Commerce, Labour and Industry, is particularly attractive and entertaining. She used to run a regular political salon and was supposed to hold important threads in her hand. The youngest is the beautiful Mayling, who married General Chiang Kai-shek. She appears with him everywhere in public, claims her place as "first lady in the land" and spends much time in organizing benefits and collecting gifts for the fighting troops. The middle sister married Dr. Sun Yat-sen. She is an out-and-out Communist.

I could name scores more, though the names would convey nothing to outside readers—Chinese women who busy themselves in education, organize creches for poor working mothers, lecture on hygiene and are active in all sorts of social endeavours. At the same time, they love to dine and dance and wear pretty frocks. They have modified Western fashions rather curiously to suit Chinese tastes. A Chinese woman never shows her neck and arms, so the Western evening frock is made with long sleeves and a high neck closed with a little straight collar. Under a pretty Chinese face the effect is charming.

RESULTS OF FREEDOM

The results of the new freedom are of course, not always perfect. There are the Macnads. The battalion of Amazons has been followed by girl Communists not a few of whom have come to an untimely end before the firing squad or at the strangling post. Much of the youth of China has been infected by the political frenzy of recent years, and girls with boys have rioted in the streets, shouting slogans, throwing stones, flinging about showers of revolutionary leaflets and screaming denunciations of every authority.

But at the same time one would venture to say that China's hope for the future rests largely in her daughters' dainty hands. All down through history. Chinese women have played an influential part even in their retired lives and more than one dissolute, decadent ruler has owed his few good deeds to the promptings of a beautiful and virtuous consort. With the new interests and ambitions that have come into the lives of Chinese girls, one can only speculate but with all confidence, on what they may do for the generations they are destined to mother.—"Japan Times and Mail."

NEWSPAPER FOR CHINA'S GIRLS.

—:o:—

SHANGHAL, Nov. 3.

A contract has been signed between Miss Soume Cheng, leader of China's young women, and the proprietor of the China Press, an American-managed paper here, for purchasing the newspaper at 260,000 silver dollars.

—:o:—

ROMANCE OF DIAMONDS.

—:o:—

History Of World's Largest Stones.

MONTREAL (By mail).

Diamonds are apt to prove costly—both in money and in human lives. it was revealed in an address delivered at the monthly dinner of the Kensington Presbyterian Church Men's Association by J. Lovell Baker, diamond expert of Henry Birks and Sons, Limited. Mr. Baker recalled the romantic history of many of the world's largest stones the great value of which, he said, had brought much trouble to their possessors. The commercial side of the great industry was also touched upon.

The great diamonds of history, the famous Koh-i-noor, the Regent and the Great Moghul all came from the ancient diamond field of Golconda. in India, which for thousands of years have supplied the Indian princes with their favorite gem. Most of them found their way out of India, and like the Sancy stone, were pursued by kings and robbers almost around the world, the speaker said.

The Sancy stone had found its way to Burgundy. Mr. Baker continued, where it was lost during a battle in 1476. It was picked up by a soldier and sold to a burgher of Berne, in Switzerland, and for a hundred years nothing was heard of it. Then it turned up in Portugal, when the king pawned it to the Seigneur de Sancy of France. who sent it to Henry of Navarre. Then Queen Elizabeth wore it and it passed down through the royal family until James the Second sold it to France in 1688. During the French Revolution it was stolen by a robber, and reappeared in Russia, from whence it passed to London merchants who sold it to the Maharajah of Patiala, whose descendants still possess it. This story is typical of those connected with other famous gems, the speaker added.

Regarding the diamond industry, the speaker discussed briefly the efficient organization, which even during the present depression has succeeded in regulating the supply to meet the demand, so that the price has remained normal, and thousands of workers given at least part time employment.

Unemployment In Britain

—:o:—

The "Times", London publishes the following Statistics of unemployment in its issue of Nov. 26:

The Secretary to the Ministry of Labour announces that at Nov. 17, the number of persons on the registers of unemployment exchanges in Great Britain were

16,46,314 wholly unemployed
5,36,101 temporarily stopped
1,03,512 casual employment

22,65,987 Total.

This was 24,210 more than a week before, and 10,12,456 more than a year before.

Week by week without intermission, the numbers of the wholly unemployed steadily increase.

On Nov. 17 there were 1,32,000 more wholly unemployed than four weeks ago; 2,33,000 more than eight week ago, 3,12,000 more than twelve weeks ago. and nearly 7,04,000 more than 12 months ago. On the other hand the numbers of the temporarily stopped appear to have descended to a lover level by reason no doubt of the transfer of many thousands to the category of the wholly unemployed, but nevertheless the total number of the unemployed mounts calamitously and is nearly 87,000 more than 4 weeks ago, 1,76,000 more than 8 weeks ago and 2,46,000 more than 12 weeks ago.

Not only is Polson's Pasteurised Butter famous for purity and delightful cream flavour, but now it is packed in hygienic anti-acid lacquered tins sealed by a patent annealing process. No metal touches the butter. Look for the new label on every tin, bearing the words "Polson's Pasteurised Butter."

Winning New Customers every day

EVERY day, in all parts of India, Burma and Ceylon, the demand for Polson's Pasteurised Butter grows. Old customers are delighted with the new quality. They write in and say so. Their letters may be seen if desired. New customers are being won rapidly—careful buyers who know that butter must be absolutely pure and good before it is safe to eat. Polson's is safe because it is efficiently pasteurised. It is good because it is made from pasteurised cream alone—every ounce made in the largest dairy in the East under the direct control of qualified technical experts. And it's economical because of its extra high food value

POLSON'S PASTEURISED BUTTER

NOW PACKED IN ANTI-ACID LACQUERED TINS.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL, MYSORE DASSERAH EXHIBITION 1930

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A WONDERFUL TONIC RESTORATIVE.

This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility aristocracy and gentry in this country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia, and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire, to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per tin containing 40 Pills, Rupees Ten only.

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BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD., CALCUTTA.

INDIAN COTTON GINNING REPORT

—:o:—

Statement Of Cotton Pressed

Bombay, Dec. 16.
Week ending, 5th Dec.

	1930	1929
Madras	1203	2330
Bombay	13680	27661
Sind	7024	1603
Bengal		157
United Provinces	15481	23009
Punjab	47180	34355
Central Provinces	18597	26148
Berar	38672	45299
N. W. F. Provinces.		
Ajmer/Merwara	2132	1203
Burma	2498	1909
Faridkot State.		
Bhawalpur State.		
Jaipur State		
Baroda State	24	
Savanur State	53	
Nabha State	2919	1866
Dhar State	124	500
Holkar State.		
Bhavnagar State	700	
Hyderabad State	9030	22658
Barwani State	1212	1295
Joora State	453	819
Jin Htate	1316	1200
Minor cotton growing states.		
Total	162288	192012

1st Sept. to 5th Dec.

	1930	1929
Madras	49687	78316
Bombay	57994	118318
Sind	32705	5668
Bengal	193	1312
United Provinces	133628	155960
Punjab	232567	121961
Central Provinces	343344	69282
Berar	104229	171803
N. W. F. Provinces	420	754
Ajmer/Merwara	8092	2870
Burma	15090	16605
Faridkot State	4131	2592
Bhawalpur State	1279	
Jaipur State		
Baroda State	24	
Savanur State	167	
Nabha State	6043	4739
Dhar State	297	984
Holkar State	3263	4574
Bhavnagar State	700	
Hyderabad State	19761	70058
Barwani State	3567	5117
Joora State	802	2031
Jind State	6661	3617
Minor cotton growing states.		
Total	715583	837255

ON EDGE OF VOLCANO

—:o:—

Escaped Spanish Airman May Hasten Eruption

READY TO GIVE HIS LIFE.

GIBRALTER, November 25.

"It is widely believed that the escape from prison of Major Franco, the famous Spanish airman whose revolutionary activities have brought him into prominence, may be the prlude to a more dramatic move and may precipitate a political upheaval."

I am able say the Gibralter correspondent of the "News Chronicle", to reval as an eloquent symptom that some conspicuous ex-Ministers of the Crown in the old Liberal Party, among them Senor Burgos Mazo, are joining the Republicans and will soon announce the fact.

I also learn on good authority that King Alfonso, wishing to check the coming onslaught, recently declared that he would be ready to accept an election of a Constituent Cortes (Senate and Congress) which the Opposition has vainly demanded since the end of the Dictatorship; but although this would enable the nation to decide legally and peacefully between the Monarchy and a Republic, close observes doubt whether even this eleventh-hour concession could now be effective in preventing an outbreak.

PREMIER REPROACHED.

I have obtained copies of two letters which Major Franco left in his cell, one addressed to General Berenguer, the Premier and the other to the prison governor.

In the letter to the Premier, which is strongly worded, the airman compares his own career with that of the Prime Minister recalling the General's defeat in Morocco with the subsequent death of 10,000 Spanish soldiers. He reproaches General Berenguer with having taken power with the sole aim of saving the Crown, regardless of public feeling, instead of fulfilling his promise to restore to the nation its full civil rights and the Constitution of which it had been deprived.

Major Franco added that he was ready to sacrifice his life for the cause of liberty, and that he would attempt to cross the frontier to work abroad to this end.

MECHANIC VANISHES.

The police have been anxiously seeking all day for Pablo Rada, who was Major Franco's mechanic on his Transatlantic flight, but he could not be found.

Major Franco's own whereabouts remain a complete mystery which baffles the authorities.

HOW AIRMAN ESCAPED?

—:o:—

Earlier Report.

MADRID, November 24.

Major Franco, the famous Spanish airman, who was detained in a military prison here under several sentences totalling eight months, for writing newspaper articles in favour of a Republic and strong criticisms of the red tape and corruption in Spanish military aviation, made a dramatic escape during the night with a fellow officer, Major Alfonco Reyes, who had been arrested for similar reasons.

ESCAPE CAUSES SENSATION.

The escape has caused a sensation throughout the country on account of Major Franco's well-known revolutionary activities, and it is likely to create serious embarrassment for the Government.

It appears that the airman had been told a few days ago that he would have to serve his eight months in a fortress at Pampeluna. Major Franco declared that he would sooner hunger-strike than go to Pampeluna.

The escape must have taken place between 1 a.m., when the wardar last saw the airman, and 5 a.m., when a telephone message received for him was taken to his cell, which was then found empty.

Major Franco, being confined for a breach of discipline, enjoyed comparative freedom within the prison and had pledged his word of honour that he would not attempt to escape. The Government's order for his removal to the fortress evidently aroused his wrath, and he decided to break his pledge.

PRELUDE TO A RISING?

His cell not having been locked, it is surmised that he and Major Reyes entered the prison chapel, and, after filing through the window bars with a piece of iron, escaped through the window. In the street waited a motor car which had been noticed by the sentry, who, however, attached no importance to its presence.

The escaped officers' whereabouts remain a mystery. They may have flown abroad on one of the practice aeroplanes of Major Franco's aviation school, but it is thought probable that the airman, eager to join actively in the Republican movement, will remain in Spain and that his escape may be the prelude to; a military rising in the near future.

It will be remembered that Major Franco took active part in the military rising which caused, to a large extent, the downfall of Primo de Rivera's Dictatorship. The airman flew to Cadia to carry the revolutionary pass word to General Goded then Military Governor of Cadiz, and at present Under-Secretary to the War Office.

AIR EXPLOITS.

Major Franco in 1926 flew from Spain to Buenos Ayres, making the first non-stop flight across the South Atlantic. Last year he came to grief in an attempt to fly from Spain to the United States, and he was rescued by the British aeroplane-carrier Eagle.

EVE CAUSES TROUBLE IN WHEAT POOL.

—:o:—

Interesting Debate On Women Franchise.

(BY MAIL.)

MONTREAL.

Further emancipation of women is desirable. The matter was settled as the result of a strenuous debate staged by a Parliament set up for the occasion by the McGill Debating Society in the McGill Union. Precedent was honored in having a woman as the chief upholder of the resolution and a man opposing it, but Parliamentary tradition was completely upset by the leader of the Opposition and his followers abandoning their professed principles and voting enthusiastically for the measure they had attacked. When the chairman called for the vote on the bill before the house, the right hands of R. L. Calder, K.C., and his henchmen went up as quickly as did those of Mrs. Pierre F. Casgrain, the "Prime Minister" her supporters, and the large majority of the audience.

The house rocked with laughter when thrust and counter-thrust were shrewdly dealt, as debaters were called on one after another by Lieut-Col. Wilfrid Bovey in the role of Speaker.

Women in this province are denied the right to argue their cases in court, but may nevertheless plead at the Bar of public opinion, remarked Mrs. Pierre F. Casgrain. Woman is recognized as a citizen in that she has to pay taxes and is governed by the civil and criminal laws of the community. She is not called on to carry arms, but may nevertheless make the supreme sacrifice in bringing children into the world. She has become an economic factor, mainly due to man, who has found in her a supply of cheap labor, and therefore hould have a voice in deciding what conditions shall govern her work. The census says a housewife has "no occupation," but it forgets that she may have to work hard to keep her spouse in good humor.

Mrs. Casgrain felt that women's chief hope of obtaining the right to choose their professions depended upon getting the vote and taking part in the legislative affairs of the country. There is no religious moral or natural law against the emancipation of women, she declared. Pope Innocent IV. gave the franchise to men and women alike. A boy of 21 may cancel his father's vote with his own and no one proposes to disfranchise him, but on the question of a wife voting, an outcry is raised that it would be unfair to the husband if she voted differently to him. Where women are emancipated laws are more humanitarian. The cause of peace and unity will be strengthened when women have a voice in affairs, said Mrs. Casgrain.

DICTATORSHIP ADVOCATED.

Mr. Calder moved that the six months hoist be given the Prime Minister's bill. Instead of giving women the vote, he favoured taking it away from men, considering what a mess they had made of democracy in a century of experiment. "I'm for dictatorships, with a man as dictator to choose his cabinet ministers and dictate for ten years; then have a woman dictator take the reins of Government for ten years, supported by women Cabinet Ministeresses."

Liberal professions are so called because of their illiberality, Mr. Calder said. Women might be barred from certain of these because of their charters, which were subject to the action of the Legislature. But as for his own profession, he pointed out that the Bar Association had recommended the admission of women, and so it was now up to Quebec. But in other callings, trade unions dictated whom they would admit, and if a woman wanted to join the Rivetters' Union, the Legislature could not help her. There is one category in which Parliament can do nothing; in the other Parliament can do much, and should do it immediately, said Mr. Calder. The laws of the civil status of women are rapidly being amended, however, largely due to the efforts of Madame the Prime Minister he said.

Miss Estelle Steinberg spoke of women who had been great leaders, Deborah, Joan of Arc, Queen Elizabeth and Queen Victoria. Miss Beatrice Rosenbaum argued that woman is already so emancipated that she and the home are going to the bow-wows. Conventions of prejudice are responsible for women being denied full emancipation, declared Edmund Collard. Any convention which deprives the community of the intelligence and usefulness of any human being ought to be done away with, he felt.

ALL TROUBLES DUE TO WOMEN.

Deborah, Queen Elizabeth and Queen Victoria were rulers not because of democracy but because of the monarchial system, Phil Matham pointed out. Roars of laughter greeted his contention that unemployment was caused by taking women out of the coal mines and substituting men at higher wages. The Lancashire cotton industry was in a dire state for the same reason. The troubles of the Wheat Pool were due to women who, in order to keep slim, refused to eat starch foods. Even the stock market crash was due to the fact that business executives were distracted from their work by emancipated women. As for the claim that women in public life would ensure peace, who was it that egged on the men to go and fight? he queried.

In rebuttal, Mrs. Casgrain felt that if the country were to have men dictators, they should not be bachelors. Anyhow, why should the order not be a woman dictator first and then a man?

"That's all right with me," said Mr. Calder.

Answering one of the opposition who had feared that if women became emancipated the classified advertisements would offer the services of men as cooks, the "Prime Minister" said women had no objection to men invading the culinary domain, so why should men object to women entering the legal profession? In more serious vein, she suggested that the opposition promote a campaign against prejudice. Women did not wish to drive men out of their field, they merely sought to take their places besides them. so that both might work together for the good of all.

"This is the first time I have been a member of a petticoat government," affirmed Max Ford, rising.

Are you certain?" Phil Mathers inquired.

Ignoring this, Mr. Ford continued: "The Premier of this Province made the proud boast the other day that the laws of Quebec have not altered for 300 years. I fear some of the people who made them are still there. We ought to put women in and get some new ideas. But if you take away man's right to vote, the province will not be able to levy taxes, and Quebec will have no revenue except from the Liquor stores."

A member of the audience, who stated that he represented the constituency of Pas de Femmes, then spoke, after which the motion was put to the house and carried with an overwhelming majority.

The audience, which packed the hall and gallery, was composed largely of college students, with here and there a professor, also at least one M. P., a couple of stray aldermen and the general public.

Sixth Indian Philosophical Congress, (1930).

—:o:—

The Sixth Session of the Indian Philosophical Congress will be opened at the Curzon Hall, Ramna, Dacca, on Saturday, (20th inst.) at 5-30 p. m. by the Hon Mr. K. Nazimuddin.

The only function fixed for the 20th instant are the speech of the Chairman of the Reception Committee (Prof. G. H. Langley, M.A., I.E.S., Vice Chancellor of the University), the formal opening by the Minister of Education, Bengal, and the Presidential Address of Prof. A. R. Wadia, Offg. Director of Public Instruction, Mysore.

The next day (Sunday) there will be no sitting of the Congress, but a meeting of the Executive Committee will be held in the morning to settle the venue of the next meeting of the Congress and to elect the Presidents.

In the afternoon there will be a garden party to the delegates given by Mr. Joges Chandra Das, of Rupial House, Dacca, in the "Rose Garden" of Mr. Hrishikesh Das at Ticcatuli.

On Monday (22nd instant) the first symposium on 'The Psychological Basis of Personal Identity' will begin under the presidency of Prof. A. R. Wadia at 10-30 a. m. at the Curzon Hall. The morning session will close at 1 p. m. There will be a recess from 1 p. m. to 2 p. m. for lunch provided by the Reception Committee. The sectional meetings will commence at at 2 p. m. under the presidency of Prof. T. D. Sully (Metaphysics, Logic and Epistemology), Dr. Girindrasekhar Bose (Psychology), Prof. Dr. K. A. Hakim (Ethics) and Prof. Dr. Mahendra Nath Sircar (Indian Philosophy) in the University Central Building and will close at 4 p. m.

On Tuesday, (23rd instant) the second symposium on "The Concept of a Finite God' will be opened under the presidency of Prof. Wadia at the Curzon Hall at 10-30 a. m. There will be a recess between 1 p. m. and 2 p. m. when lunch will be provided by the Reception Committee. The sectional meetings will begin at 2 p. m. to dispose of the remaining papers and will close at 4 p. m. The Chairman and Members of the Reception Committee will be 'At Home' to the delegates immediately after the close of the sectional meetings.

The General Meeting of the Congress will be held at the Curzon Hall on the 24th instant at 8 a. m. to consider the recommendations of the Executive Committee. Delegates will be able to leave for Calcutta by the Mail that leaves Dacca at 11-52 a. m. local time on that day.

ACCOMMODATION.

Free accommodation will be provided by the University at the Burdwan House, Ramna, which is only five minutes' walk from the meeting places. Lady delegates will be accommodated in the Women's Residence of the University close by. There will be separate arrangements for vegetarians and non-vegetarians and the daily charges for food will not exceed Rs. 4 in any case—they may be somewhat less. Conveyance will be provided free by the Reception Committee.

As no hotel accommodation is available at Dacca and the Dak Bungalow can provide for a very small number, delegates are advised in their own interest to intimate the date and time of their arrival to the undersigned by letter or wire on or before the 18th instant, after which no guarantee of convenient accommodation can be given. They are advised to bring warm clothing and also a mosquito curtain with their bedding.

There are two trains for Dacca from Calcutta—a passenger train leaving Sealdah (Calcutta) at about 7 p. m. local time and the Dacca Mail leaving Sealdah at 10-24 p. m. local time. Passengers travelling by both catch the Mail Steamer at Goalundo early next morning and reach Narayangunj at about 12-15 local time. The train leaves Narayangunj at 1 p. m. and arrives at Dacca 1-42 p. m. Volunteers will be in attendance at the Dacca station to bring the delegates to their residence and to reach them to the Curzon Hall four hours later. It is requested that very early intimation be sent to the Station Master, Sealdah (E. B. Ry.), to reserve berths by Dacca Mail of the 19th December (or by the passenger, if any delegate wishes to travel by it). The rush in the steamer cannot be avoided as accommodation is limited there, but a letter to the Station Master, Sealdah, will remove the discomforts of the night journey.

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Bombay City And Suburbs

TO-DAY

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Bombay Central, New B. B. and C. I. Railway Station, to be opened by His Excellency the Governor, 4-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Dec. 19.

The s.s. "Comorin" with the English mails of December 4, due at 6 a.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

DEATH.

BENABAI:—Benabai widow of Govindji Kanji Cursondas, died on Tuesday, the 16th December. Uthamna ceremony at 3 (B. T.) on Thursday, the 18th December at Gilbert Building", Babulnath Cross Road, Bombay.

OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

It is proposed to discuss and express an opinion of the Ophthalmological Society of Bombay, at its Extraordinary Meeting to-day (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. on the reports from the International Council of Ophthalmology held at Amsterdam in 1929.

ALL-INDIA FEDERATION OF TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

The First All Asia Educational Conference will be held at Benares on December 26 to 30.

Sir S. M. Sulaiman, Kt., High Court Judge, Allahabad, will preside over the University Education Section (Plenary Session) and Dr. Newton Dutta of Baroda has agreed to preside over the Library Service Section.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O. S. K. Steamer "Hamburg Maru" left Moji for Bombay on December 13, and is due here on January 8 via usual ports.

The s. s. "Comorin", with the outward mails from London of the 4th December will not arrive in Bombay until Noon on Friday Owing to the dense fog prevailing at the time of departure of the mails from London the mail train across France was 12 hours late in arriving at Marseilles and the "Comorin's" departure was delayed accordingly. The "Comorin" will sail from Ballard Pier at 6 p. m. on Friday for Colombo, the Straits, China and Japan.

The Clan Line Steamer "Clan Maciver" arrived in Suez on the morning of 16th instant.

PEARASAHEB'S MUSICAL CONCERT

in

Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort

on

Saturday, 20th inst. from 6 to 8 P.M.

IN AID OF NEW ERA SCHOOL

A DRAMA ON "THE BOTTLE".

Boys and Girls of the Sir Jacob Sassoon High School will stage, "The Bottle", to-day Thursday, at the Gloria School Theatre Byculla, Bombay, at 9 p. m. (S. T.)

Tickets will be available at the Sir Jacob Sassoon High School Byculla, Bombay from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. and on the day of the performance at the Gloria School from 7-30 p. m. Rates of admission are as under:—1st Class Rs. 2-4-0, 2nd Class Rs. 1-2-0 and 3rd Class Rs. 0-12-0.

Motilal Nehru Day *In Bombay*

PROGRAMME FOR TO-MORROW

Following is the complete programme for the "Pandit Motilal Day" to be observed to-morrow (Friday) under the auspices of "Bombay Prajakiya Mandal."

Public meeting and prayer at the Azad Maidan at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.)

Public meeting and prayer at Kamdar Maidan near K. E. M. Hospital at 7 p.m. (S.T.)

Public meeting and prayer at Tilak Maidan, Dadar, at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Two public processions under the auspices of Bhuleshwar Swadeshi Pracharak Mandal and Girgaon Swatantrya Sangha will start from Tamba Maidan and Chowpaty at 8 a.m. (S.T.) and will terminate at Madhav Baug where prayers will be offered.

There will be public prayer at 8 a.m. in the morning both at Kamdar Maidan and Tilak Maidan.

Besides these, there will be a public meeting of women at Darysthan Lane, Mandvi, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) Lady Abbas Ali Baig will preside.

There will also be boy's procession and prayer.

In all the temples in the city there will be a public 'Prarthana.'

THE INDIAN SOCIETY OF ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS.

CAUSES OF COMPANY FAILURES.

A paper on the subject of "Company Failures and Their Causes" will be read by Mr. N. J. Shah, B. Com., to-day (Thursday) at 6-15 p. m. (S. T.), at the rooms of the Commerce Graduates' Association, Wadia Building (Top floor) Dalal Street. Principal S. R. Davar will preside. The meeting is open to all accountants auditors, articled clerks and the public.

SATYAGRAHIS RELEASED.

BOMBAY, Dec. 17.

To-day four Akali volunteers, Messrs. Sardar Iswar Singh, M. H. M. Gosai, Trikumdas and Rama Baravsasa Kaki Ram, who were undergoing their term of imprisonment in Byculla Jail have been released.

LADY VOLUNTEERS RELEASED.

Two lady volunteers Mrs. Manoramaben and Rathnaben who were undergoing their term of imprisonment in Yeravda Jail have been released. They were warmly received at the Railway station when they returned to Bombay.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Hon. Mr. E. Miller of Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India, Ld., has been elected President of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the ensuing year.

LAMINGTON ROAD SHOOTING INCIDENT.

Medical Student Arrested On Suspicion.

Mr. Prabhakar B. Koppikar, a student of the Goverdhandas Sunderdas Medical College residing at Santa Cruz was arrested by the Bombay C. I. D. at the Santa Cruz Station on Monday in connection with the Lamington Road Shooting affair.

He was placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, Bombay and remanded into police custody pending further investigations.

MODERN INDIAN PAINTING

Exhibition At Town Hall.

The Society for the Encouragement of Indian Art will hold an exhibition of modern Indian Paintings at the Town Hall, Bombay, for a fortnight commencing from Monday, the 23rd February. Twenty pictures out of those on view will be sent for exhibition to the British Empire Academy in London which has approached the above Society for pictures of artists who are working on traditional lines. Artists whose pictures fulfil these conditions are requested to send in their work to Mr. S. Fyzee-Rahmin, "Aiwane-Rafaat", Ridge Road, Bombay, as early as possible.

LATE MR. M. G. MULCHAND.

The following resolution of condolence was passed by the Committee of the Bombay Shroff Association on the 12th inst:—

"This meeting of the Committee of the Bombay Shroff Association expresses its profound regret at the sad death of Sheth Manilal Gokulbhai Mulchand, J.P., who had founded this Association in the Samvat year 1967 and had given rooms in his own house free of rent to the Association for office purposes for over eleven years.

Seth Manilal Gokulbhai Mulchand, ex-President of the Bombay Shroff Association who died recently.

This meeting further records its appreciation of the services the deceased had renderd to the Association as President for nearly 17 years.

LATE MR. MANGALDAS G. PAREKH.

The Managing Committee and the Staff of the Kanchangavri Maternity Home in a meeting expressed their sense of the great and the irreparable loss suffered by the Maternity Home at the sad and sudden demise of Sheth Mangaldas Girdhardas Parekh.

M. Poincare's Health.

LONDON, December 16.

M. Poincare in the afternoon has notably improved.

A bulletin says that there is slight improvement in M. Poincare's condition in the evening.

CHIEF JUSTICE DEFINES "ASSISTING".

Appeal Against Conviction Under 17-1 Rejected.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Murphy at the High Court delivered judgment in the revisional application filed by Tribhovandas Pragji, a share-broker, asking to set aside the conviction and sentence of 4 months simple and Rs. 100 fine or six weeks more, passed on Mrs. Gangabai Ramdas Khimji and Mrs. Laxmibai Krishnadas Jagjivandas. The accused were arrested while picketing foreign cloth shop at Mangaldas Market, and the Chief Presidency Magistrate convicted them, under Section 17 (1) of Cr. Law Amendment Act, for assisting the operations of the "War Council." To set aside the conviction, the present application was made to the High Court.

Mr. H. C. Koyaji with Mr. Vasavada and Mr. P. A. Dhruva appeared for the petitioner (the sharebroker). The accused, who took no part in the proceedings of the lower Court, did not defend themselves.

NO CONNECTION WITH UNLAWFUL ASSOCIATION

In support of the application it was contended that there was no evidence that the accused belonged to any illegal association and that the conviction was based on the supposed illegal activities of the Provincial Congress Committee. Nor was there any evidence to show that the accused molested any customer or shopkeeper

WHAT AMOUNTS TO "ASSISTING"

The Chief Justice in his judgment observed: The accused were charged with what is usually called picketing. They were standing in front of a shop and were endeavouring to persuade people not to enter the shop. They were not charged under the picketing ordinance, but under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. The question whether the acts amounted to assisting the operations of an unlawful association must always be one of fact to be determined in the particular circumstances of each case. There must, however, be some limitation upon the generality of the words. It may be that an unlawful association includes amongst its operations provision for the operation of a perfectly harmless and beneficient character, for instance the suppression of the sale of intoxicating liquors. And it would be, I think, impossible to hold, that because the suppressing of intoxicating liquors was one of the objects of the unlawful association, everybody engaged in the spirit of temperance was assisting its operations and therefore committed an offence under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

I think that the true limitation of the section is really this, that there must be such a connection between the act of the accused and the operations of the unlawful association that an intention to assist the operation of the unlawful association may be properly inferred. It is not necessary that the accused should be members of the unlawful association or that they should be acting in co-operation with it actively. But I think, as I have said, there must be a sufficient connection between their acts and the operations of the association to enable the court to infer an intention to assist in those operations. The mere existence of a common aim between the person accused and the unlawful association is not enough to involve assistance.

Now, in this case the accused took no part in the proceedings and we have not got anything like a full record of the evidence because the Chief Presidency Magistrate was not bound to make a record of the evidence and I think that we must assume that the facts stated in the learned Magistrate's judgment are properly proved. The accused do not appear even in this Court. From the judgment of the Magistrate, it appears that it is amongst the regular activities of the "War Council" which is an unlawful association to engage in picketing cloth shops in order to persuade people not to buy foreign cloth and methods of picketing employed by the "War Council" were similar to those employed in this case by the accused. In the circumstances I think that learned Magistrate was justified in assuming that the accused were in fact assisting the operations of an unlawful association, although there was, I agree, no evidence that they were in fact acting under the direction of the association and that there was in this case sufficient connection between their acts and the operations of the unlawful asasociation to justify an inference that they were assisting or intending to assist in its operations. I think, therefore that the conviction was justified and the application must be refused."

Mr. Justice Murphy delivered a concurrent judgment.

"HE GETS HIS FOOD FROM CONGRESS."

Police Proof For "Association".

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

An order of acquittal was passed by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, on Wednesday, in the case in which Ratilal Keshavlal, a picketer was charged with assisting the operations of an unlawful assembly.

The Magistrate remarked that in view of the recent High Court ruling, it was necessary for the prosecution to produce proper and adequate evidence to prove association with an unlawful body. As this was lacking in the present case, the Magistrate acquitted the accused.

TRI-COLOURED BADGE AS PROOF.

Mr. Spencer, Police Prosecutor said that the accused was arrested in front of the shop of Kazi and Co., Hornby Road, where he was picketing. He did not know whether the police officer who arrested him was in a position to say whether there was any molestation but the Police had in their possession a tri-coloured badge owned by the accused on which the following inscription appeared "Ahmedabad District Congress Committee Volunteer No. 55. The prosecutor said that particular body was declared illegal.

The Magistrate inquired of the accused if he was a member of the Ahmedabad District Congress Committee. The accused replied that six or seven months ago he was a member but for some time past he was working in Bombay.

The Magistrate informed the police that they would have to produce evidence to show that he was still a member of that body but the police did not have any such evidence.

A Sub-Inspector stated that the accused admitted that he was working for the Congress at the Police Station.

Magistrate: That is not admissable.

The accused denied that he was working for the Congress but he said he was working for the country.

Sub-Inspector: Your Worship, he gets his food from the Congress.

Magistrate: That may be so but that is not proper evidence.

MAGISTRATE'S "NO."

The prosecutor then requested the Magistrate to hold over the case for a few days to enable the police to see if the accused's name was on the Volunteers' list seized by the C. I. D.

The Magistrate declined remarking "Why don't you make these inquiries before going on with the case."

The accused was acquitted.

The Police brought up two other similar cases but did not proceed with them. They applied for remand which was granted.

GIRGAUM FOREIGN CLOTH SHOP INCIDENT.

Shop-Keeper Complains That He Is Victim Of False Rumours.

Mr. Bhalchandra Rajaram Lagnate writes:—

"With regard to the unhappy incident on the 2nd instant connected with the firm "Shridhar Bhalchandra & Co." I have once again to bring to the notice of the public that false rumours that a volunteer succumbed to the injuries of Police charges and that I called the police to help me to carry on secret sales of foreign cloth, were spread on the 2nd instant. This was all unfounded but I had to fall a prey to the public fury. It is no use now to cry over spilt milk yet to clear up my position I approached Seth Mulraj Cursondas, a well known national leader and a staunch devotee of Swadeshi. I explained to him the whole situation and showed him my account books as owing to pressing needs I had to wash my hands of the foreign cloth stock. He was thoroughly convinced that there was not the slightest fraud in the matter and he wrote to me as under:—

"I find that there are now no foreign goods in the store of Shridhar Bhalchandra & Co., and looking to their account books, which I had the chance to examine, I can safely say that since the passing of the resolution by the Girgaon Cloth Merchants' Association, they have not purchased any foreign cloth. No volunteer or Desh Sevika has been arrested at his door and that the rumour that a volunteer died on the 2nd inst. is baseless. He is safe and sound.

(Sd.) MULRAJ KURSONDAS."

17th Dec. 1930.

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THANA'S TRIBUTE TO BABU GANU.

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Dec. 14.

Thana paid homage to-day to the memory of Sjt. Baboo Ganoo. About 300 persons including a large number of ladies took part in the silent procession that was taken from the Jail Maidan to the open space near the Gamdevi Temple. Never before since the commencement of the present movement a more impressive procession was seen going through the city.

Mr. K. R. Godbole, the "Dictator," addressing the meeting near the Gamdevi Temple said that Baboo Genoo laid down his life in order that foreign cloth may not be sold and that the best way in which they could pay their respect to his memory was by organising and carrying out successfully a complete boycott of foreign cloth.

SUBURBAN SWADESHI BAZAAR

Opening at Bandra on the 24th Instant.

Daily Change of Variety Programme and Lele's Moving Pictures.

Entertainment for Your Christmas Holidays.

ACHARYA RABADE ACQUITTED.

Judge Sanjana's Decision.

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Dec. 14.

Mr. B. N. Sanjana, the Sessions Judge delivered judgment yesterday in an appeal filed by Acharya Rabade against the order of conviction and sentence passed against him by the First Class Magistrate, Bandra acquitting him of the offence punishable under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. It will be remembered Acharya Rabade was tried and sentenced along with Mrs. Kamalaben Sonawala, the Dictator of the Villa Parla Camp, and the only evidence against him was that he had made a speech in furtherance of the activities of the Villa Parla Camp which was declared unlawful. Acharya Rabade had led evidence to show tha he was far away from Villa Parla on the day when he was alleged to have made a speech.

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STOP PRESS.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 17.

Dhirendra Mondal and seven other villagers of Khorgachi in Basirhat subdivision have been transported for life by the Additional Sessions Judge of 24 Parganas on charge of conspiracy to murder the landlord Bejoylal Nandi, in consequence of long standing disputes. The body of Nandi was found lying on a public road. Some of the prisoners were arrested on suspicion and on the strength of confession made by Mondal others were taken into custody.—A. P.

BOMBAY PAYS TRIBUTE MUSLIM PICKET

Thousands Follow His Mortal Remains To Quabrastan.

FLOWERS SHOWERED ON MAHOMED HUSSEIN'S BIER

Following close on the incident of cosmopolitan gathering witnessing the cremation of a Hindu within the precincts of the Hindu crematorium when the remains of Babu Ganoo's were consigned to the funeral pyre, the Muslim Qabrastan on the Queens Road was a place of similar scene on Wednesday when a large number of all classes and creeds paid their last tribute to Mahomed Hussain a Muslim volunteer Mahomed Hussain had only recently been released from prison after a term of imprisonment in connection with the picketing of foreign cloth. He is reported to have come out completely broken in health and had for some time in hospital. The news of his death was received on Tuesday night from the K. E. M. Hospital and it was spread in the city by the beat of "bataki". It was proposed, to take the funeral procession the same night; but as the body could no be got in the night, the procession was arranged for the next morning. Hundreds of people thronged the Madanpura area to pay their last respects to one who has sacrificed his life for the cause.

LARGE PROCESSION

Wednesday morning again was a scene of great excitement in Madanpura and large crowds of people of classes and communities wended their way towards the Jamiat-ul-Ulema Camp where the dead body was kept. The funeral procession started at 11 a. m. and traversed through principal Muslim localities. Besides the large procession which accompanied the bier, the roads were lined with spectators.

FLOWERS SHOWERED ON THE BIER.

Complete silence except for the recitation of the "Kalwa Shanadat" by those who carried the bier, added to the solemnity of the occasion. All through the route flowers and garlands were showered on the bier and by the time the procession reached the Jumma Masjid the crowd had reached immense proportion. The processionists led the last remains of Mahomed Hussain into the Mosque where they offered their prayers.

After prayers the procession marched in solemn silence through Princess Street taking the turn towards the Girgaum Road then to the Quabrastan On the Girgaum Road many more Hindus joined the procession bare-headed and went into the Qabrastan were they attended the last ceremonies. It took over three hours for the procession to reach the place. The processionists dispersed at about 3-30 p. m. among shouts of Allah-u-Akbar. Prominent Congressmen were present throughout.

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MARCH 1931

New York, Dec. 17.

Previous Closing Rate ...	9.75
To-day's Opening Rate ...	9.83
Difference	plus .08
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LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MARCH 1931

Liverpool, Dec. 17.

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To-day's Opening Rate ...	5.23
Difference	plus .07
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY DECEMBER 18, 1930.

TOWARDS JOINT ELECTORATES

—:o:—

An interesting letter on the Hindu-Muslim question from Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, a "delegate" to the London Conference to some of his friends in Bengal has been published by the "Amrit Bazar Patrika." It is a useful document, being an indication of some of the forces working behind the screen in England. In that letter Mr. Huq asks for helpful suggestions and guidance on a few perplexing questions which in his own words are as follows: "Should we cling to our separate electorates and remain an insignificant minority with a representation (in Bengal) of only 39.5 or perhaps 32.8 per cent., with all the drawbacks and disabilities which such an unalterable minority implies, or, should we accept reservation of seats on joint electorates to the extent of at least 51 per cent. of the whole House, occupying a dominating position due to being in an absolute majority, taking the fullest advantage (without any let or hindrance) of all those powers inseparable from the constitution of Sovereign States for which united India is fighting and which will soon be within our grasp?" It can be easily gathered from the above that, though the writer of the letter seems to ask which of the two alternatives stated should be accepted by him, he is really canvassing support for the latter alternative of joint electorates with a reservation of a clear majority of seats for Muslims in Bengal. It is specially interesting to learn from the letter that Mr. Huq is asking for suggestions on the above questions at the instance of men like the Aga Khan and the Nawab of Bhopal.

One would have thought that all the Muslim communalist delegates to the London Conference would cling to separate electorates and to the rest of their familiar 14 points as to a sheet anchor. But what is the vacillation in the minds of a few due to? It is due to their wholesome conviction that they cannot possibly have it both ways, much less all ways, that in the absence of a new pact the old Lucknow Pact stands but that they cannot claim the most favoured parts of the Old Pact together with the most favourable suggestions for a new one. They are also fairly convinced that if the old Pact cannot be changed without their consent, it cannot be changed without the consent of the Hindus either. With the Hindu communalists taking up a recalcitrant attitude at one extreme the Muslim communalists went to the other extreme and made all sorts of impossible demands not excluding reservation of jobs. They would have the communal electorates of the old Pact and the weightage in most provinces without, however, accepting the minority position in Bengal and the Punjab. One could understand their claim to a majority position in these provinces but they could not, in fairness, claim at the same time weightage in all other provinces and also communal electorates. The Government of India's despatch came to them as an eye-opener. In the absence of a new Pact the Despatch substantially followed the Lucknow Pact and suggested for the Muslims 39.5 per cent. representation in the Bengal Council and 41.5 per cent. to the Hindus. And as Mr. Huq points out, the Despatch "is more favourable to the Mussalmans than the recommendations of the Simon Commission on this point." The Muslim communalists naturally did not like the minority position, which might last long, and probably realised that the Nehru Report was better. It seems probable, too, that Mr. MacDonald gave a hint to the communalists that it was difficult to reconcile communal electorates with British notions of democracy. That is why men like Mr. Huq write the letter in question.

Referring to the minority position assigned to the Bengal Muslims by the Despatch, Mr. Huq writes: "This position of a perpetual minority assumes a very serious importance when we recollect that in future the Official element will be non-existent and the Mussalmans will be driven to rely entirely on their own strength to defend their position in the Council. Furthermore, we are fighting for the reserve power being given to the provinces in any scheme of Federal constitution; and if even in Bengal the Mussalmans are in a position of inferiority, the Mussalman claim for provincial powers loses its value and the Federation will be one of autonomous States with a Muslim element more or less weak in all the constituent provincial units." On the other hand, with joint electorates with a reservation of majority seats, Mr. Huq says, "we will be perpetually in the position of an absolute majority, with all that such a position implies in the future Councils with full responsible government in the provinces without any chance of interference by any outside authority." It is a pity that even now the communalists do not see the intrinsic advantages of joint electorates but feel forced to accept them in a somewhat bargaining spirit. It is, however, something that some communalists are coming to realise that there do exist good ideas outside their fourteen points. Meanwhile, Muslim workers and peasants will do well to try and understand why the fourteen points do not include universal suffrage, which alone can bring real power to the masses and which, by the way, is guaranteed by the Nehru Report.

A PLEA FOR MERCY.

—:o:—

We published the other day the text of a telegram sent by Mr. Hussainbhoy Lalji on behalf of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, appealing to the Viceroy to exercise his prerogative of mercy in the case of the four Sholapur convicts and commute their sentence of death. We also published yesterday the appeal of the Sholapur Municipality and the telegrams sent by Lady Laxmibai Jagmohandas to the Viceroy and to Lady Irwin in this behalf. We also understand that similar appeals have been addressed by the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce and several Women's Associations in Bombay. It is evident from this that public opinion is strongly in favour of the humanitarian appeal for commuting the death sentence on the convicts, who are very prominent members of the mercantile community. It could not be otherwise.

It will be recalled that when the case came in appeal before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Madgaonkar of the Bombay High Court there arose a difference of opinion between their Lordships regarding the guilt of three of the accused. Thereupon the case was referred to a third judge, the Hon. Mr. Justice Baker. Mr. Justice Baker, although he reached the same conclusion as that of the Hon. the Chief Justice, did so on essentially different grounds. Add to it the fact that the situation at Sholapur, when their case was tried there, was peculiar and could not but handicap them in their defence. The case of these unfortunate men becomes one of the most deserving subjects for the exercise of the Viceroy's prerogative. Principles of modern penology also point in the direction of clemency. Britain herself is reconsidering her attitude towards capital punishment. Only the other day a select committee of the Commons reported in favour of legislation, at least to suspend capital punishment for five years as an experiment. In view of these considerations and in view of the special circumstances of the case we trust that Lord Irwin will not fail to consider representations on behalf of the condemned men favourably. We are glad to learn that Lady Laxmibai has received acknowledgement of her telegram assuring her that it is receiving consideration. We understand that Mr. Narayanrao Gunjal and other M.L.A.'s intend to wait upon His Excellency in this connection. We earnestly pray for the successful outcome of their humane mission.

WHERE IS INDIA ?

—:o:—

There is, in India, at the present time scarcely any community so astonishingly passive and apathetic and so completely unorganised as the community of the artists in India, painters, sculptors, architects and art-craftsmen. The consequence of this suicidal attitude is as inevitable as it is natural. They are represented abroad, often, by antiquated officials pensioned off from India and, occasionally, by "friends" whose professional or amateur interest in everything about India goes no further than the formula of the "mystic" or "picturesque" land stereotyped for decades. This would not be quite as catastrophic as it has been, were it not for the fact that these identical "friends", ultimately, presume to claim the final vote on Indian art, past, present as well as the future. There is no need to exaggerate. The fact is sober, historic and painful. But it is futile now to deplore it. It must be remedied. Fourteen nations have already engaged space for the international exhibition of city planning and dwellings which will be the main feature of the German Building Exposition to be held in Berlin next summer. Where is India? She has a wealth of distinctive architectural designs and forms unrivalled by any other nation. What are the art societies in India doing? And, what, particularly, is the Indian Institute of Architects doing? Is it their function to leave these important exhibitions of international importance to the tender mercy of obsolete officials and to the irresponsible and ignorant fancies and enthusiasms of "friends" abroad?

THE CAMA ATHORNAN INSTITUTE.

A "Parsi" writes:—

It is most painful to differ from men of great heart whom you revere. But expression of honest difference in season is like honesty in business; it must pay in the end.

One of the most generous among men of the last generation is happily still with us. When Seth Mancherji Merwanji Cama founded his Athornan Institute with a princely donation of Rupees twenty-five lakhs, he was told of the inherent infeasibility of his scheme. A believing Zoroastrian, Seth Cama desires to elevate and perpetuate its priest-hood. He knows its present mental degradation. He strives himself to remedy it. Hence his high benevolence. The institution bearing his father's name has existed for some years and proved an expensive futility. It has been one of the white elephants in our community and is now moribund. In founding it Seth Camaji has not taken any advantage of communal funds. It is, therefore, the more distressful to find his philanthropy infructuous and the harder to criticise it. The training of a priest committed to the old world beliefs with moral integrity is a sociological impossibility. As our friend Mr. Fakirji Bharucha has proved times without number, neither priestly erudition nor literary education has any worth to-day. They will fare no better as time advances. The liberal education which Seth Camaji desire to be given to the future spiritual leaders of the Parsis is entirely inconsistent with the traditional learning based on blind dogmatic belief. Most of the existing Parsi ceremonies are rotting shells. They are bizarre; they cannot be performed within the time they are expected to be. They have outlived their utility by centuries. The products of the Institution will always be men with an uneasy conscience. The performance of their spiritual make-believes will be every minute a tacit revolt against their liberalised mentality. I would much rather see the genuine orthodox Athornan Mandal School flourish. It has at least the merits of Tartuffian congruity Mr N. D. Khandalawala has made patent to the poorest intellect the offence to reason hurled by ceremonies the essence of which consists in mumbling mythical names, legendery geography and ridiculous happenings. Seth Camaji's institution can be but a factory to produce spiritual hybrids at war with themselves and not at peace with the rest of the world. Happily Seth Camaji is still with us. Those alone are his real well-wishers and the friends of the community, who could yet prevail upon him now and here to change the Trust deed of the institution and turn it from a home of wasteful instruction into a home of useful, practical science and industries. The new rules demanding the introduction of fees for fresh candidates will be a powerful spoke in the omniously creaking wheel of the institute. There are few fools in the Parsi community who would willingly agree to pay for their future being pawned to a career of permanent mental discontent. There may be some who might enter it with mental reservation ultimately to circumvent the rules or with similar arriere pensee. The curriculum carries with it the bacteria of its own speedy corrodion. The Trust Deed will have before long to be altered and adjusted to changing times. Why not do now what will have to be done after the total loss of a couple of lakhs more? All honour to Mr. M. M. Cama for his noble sentiments. But as man of the world we must realise betimes that it is out of question to transmute them into beneficent reality.

THE "EMINENT" DISPLAYED AGAIN.

MINISTERS KINDLY CONSENT.

(By KANAIYALAI H. VAKIL).

Mr. T. R. S. Kynnersley, who represented the engineers of the Presidency at the dinner of the "Bombay Engineering Congress," is, he suggested, not a "conservative." He does not appreciate the "old practices" which are, he says rightly, "looked upon as almost sacred with very often nothing to recommend them save that they are old." How did it come about? Why did he and his colleagues, busy professionals every one of them I am sure, accept the traditional old practice of the traditional display of the traditional old "eminence" traditionally pompous and traditionally futile? If he and his colleagues were against the "red tape," as they said they were, why did they approach the old who could only justify it, and, who sometimes, like the Hon'ble Mr. G. B. Pradhan, could only elaborate on the historic evolution of the "red tape?" He may not yet have realised the force of the example he furnished himself. But Mr. Kynnersley ought to know that he was like the Company Commander in a "warm corner", in need of reinforcements, supplied from headquarters with "reference" demanding explanation for the shortage of "5 tins of strawberry jam."

NO "CLAIMS," BUT—

The Minister of Education could register no claims for the attention of the Congress. But he could not be expected to exercise self-abnegation. He agreed, therefore, to open its session. He kindly consented. And, the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Local Self-Government also kindly consented. They all made, if one could follow the "Times'" description, "notable speeches", speeches which, the "Times" kindly adds, stopped the proverbial "Jack" from being a "dull boy." They were, the kind journal further adds, "almost human." The Minister of Education once in early life "narrowly escaped" the "rough life of engineers" for "some other lighter profession." He is now Minister of Education and also Minister of Industries. He is fully conscious of the fact. For, he says so. He takes "very keen interest" in the activities of the "two great Engineering Colleges of the Presidency" under his charge. As Minister of Industries he speaks of the opportunities which he sees "with their expansion and consequent demand for trained exponents of each and all of the several branches of the Engineering Science in the prosperous future."

MAGNIFICENT CANT.

It is possible to overlook the magnificent sweep of gesture with which the Minister described Bombay as "the finest and the most healthy city in Asia to-day." It is superfluous to mention the kind and character of the "beauty" of the city due, as he said, to "the modern engineer." It may not be, moreover, necessary to examine for the moment the building of the Royal Institute of Science which he points out as an "outstanding example." It may be possible even to overlook the "prosperous future" which he conjures up. But it is, surely, neither right nor fair that the Minister of Education should overlook that he is in charge not only of the two engineering colleges of the Presidency but in charge of the equally great architectural school of the Presidency as well. And, if he is, as he says he is, "principally concerned with the student world of all learned professions," his "young friends" would now require and, rightly demand, more than verbal assurance about the "extensive field of enterprise" open to them. The pious recommendation about the "use of Indian material in the design" is no more than a mere pious gesture.

"AESTHETIC CONSIDERATIONS".

The reason which he gives for the use of Indian materials could only be the outcome of perverted logic. Does he imagine that the materials which he describes as "fanciful" are imported from great distance for what he calls "aesthetic considerations?" And, is the use of Indian material to be justified only on the basis of its evident utility and economy? The engineers will not perhaps tell him and his officers of the Department of Public Instruction and of the Department of Industries will not perhaps feel concerned to know it but it is obvious to any discerning eye outside these departments that the ugliness of Indian cities buildings and homes are the direct result of the wholesale import of "fanciful materials." It is a pity he spoke about "style." He is also eager to place "utility above all other considerations." Both utility and style are unknown to the departments, of Industries and of Education under his charge and of Public Works outside his charge but not outside his influence.

"GRACEFUL" EMINENCE.

The Honble Mr. G. B. Pradhan, the Minister of Finance "very gracefully" expressed his sentiments. He "fully appreciated the efforts of the engineering fraternity" and incidentally, as it were, justified the "red tape" against which they protested. It was re-

(Continued on page 8).

THE EXCHANGE MUDDLE.

PROPHECY THAT PROVED TRUE.

(By Economist.)

It is now more than seven years that the exchange value of the rupee has been prevailing at 1s. 6d., though it is only three years that it has been the legal ratio recognised by the Government. The stabilization of the rupee at the new value had all along been opposed by most of the Indian economic thinkers. A storm of protest headed by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, one of the foremost financiers of our country and himself a member of the Currency Commission which had recommended the change, was therefore raised as soon as this altered ratio was formally fixed by the Government in 1927, and since then agitation has been kept up by the commercial community of India in favour of a reversion to the old ratio of 1s. 4d. On the other hand, the non-Indian and especially the British merchants, through their Chambers of Commerce, hailed the changed ratio and have remained in favour of it. This was because of the fact that the altered ratio was a direct instrument of stimulating the import of foreign goods to the detriment of the export of Indian merchandise.

WARNINGS UNHEEDED.

The Indian mercantile community prophesied a catastrophe to Indian agriculture and industry which would follow this changed ratio. It was pointed out that the effect of pitching up the rupee at 1s. 6d.—apart from the question of moral justification—would be economically ruinous to Indian traders, industrialists and agriculturists alike. The Government of India were however adamantine in their resolve and were not ready to budge even an inch from their position, so that regardless of the strongest protestations from the Indian merchants and economists, the rupee has continued to circulate at the new rate.

Now, what have been the effects of this experiment of three years? Undoubtedly the prophesy of the antagonists of the 18d. ratio has come true, though its supporters would not admit that it is the currency policy of the Government which is responsible for the economic catastrophe we are passing through. Agriculturists have become overwhelmed wtih distress of an unparalleled magnitude. Prices of raw products have gone down to an abnormally low level, and we have the paradox that while every thing is selling at a ridiculously cheap rate, the agricultural population of India is at present living in almost famine conditions. Take for instance the case of Bengal. Jute the price of which had once risen to Rs. 30 per maund, is now selling at Rs. 2 per maund and even then there are no customers. Similarly the industries of the country are also suffering from acute depression and that notwithstanding the unique stimulus given to them by the recent Swadeshi and Boycott movements.

RECKLESS.

True, there is a general trade depression all over the world at the present moment; but nowhere will the distress be found to be so acute as in India. Besides the general ones, there must be other additional causes to make the situation so bad in our country. And in our opinion the currency policy of the Government is the foremost among these other causes. During the last few months, the Government have almost recklessly gone on contracting the circulating currency in the country and raising loans at an extremely high rate of interest—the combination of which could not but spell disaster to India.

Of late, the gold value of silver has declined heavily, and the situation created by it is not very unlike the one which was created

(Continued on page 8).

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Certificate To "Delegates".

Mr. E. C. Bentley of the "Sunday Times" is well pleased with the account that Indian "delegates" to the Round Table Conference gave of themselves at the plenary sessions. This is a great gain from the point of view of the orators. They will no doubt heave a grateful sigh of relief to find that British journals generally took a patronising fancy to their pleadings rather than be gravely annoyed at some possible impertinence lurking in them. But Mr. E. C. Bentley is obliged to draw a thin line at "Doctor Moonje, the Hindu Mahasabha leader, who compared the devoted service given by the British to India to the attention bestowed by a villager on his milch-cow."

Bitter But True.

The comparison, however galling to Mr. Bentley, is none the less only too justified. Perhaps the history of India's relation with Great Britain and the advantages accruing to the latter from "the devoted service given by the British to India", are too commonplace to be significant to people who have habitually taken their Imperialism without question. But after the violent, if insolent, frankness of Lord Rothermere, Messrs. Winston Churchill, Ashmead Bartlett and others both in Britain and in India, it is absurd to pretend apathetic ignorance and then object to Doctor Moonje's plain statement of facts. They may be bitter. But they are the bitter truth.

Lady Picketers At Delhi.

The lady picketers of Delhi who picketed the chambers of some local lawyers who had not taken a pledge to boycott foreign cloth deserve to be congratulated partly because their efforts seem to have proved fairly successful and because they have so far escaped being convicted by local authorities on some charge or other. It is understood that a settlement has been arrived at between the lawyers and the Congress whereby picketing will be resorted to only in case of such persons for whom the President of the Bar Association cannot give assurance that they will abide by the resolution regarding the wearing of khadi by members of the Bar while attending Court. In accordance with this settlement the picketing at the office of Sjt. Ramkishore has been withdrawn. It is further understood that the local Congress organisation is contemplating similar action against doctors and students and teachers using foreign cloth. Such action will be necessary so long as there are students who remain content with discussing Swadeshi and boycott in their debating societies and passing strong resolutions thereon.

Woman's Right To Divorce.

It is said that when the Andhra Provincial Ladies' Conference at Masulipatam took up for consideration a resolution favouring equal rights of divorce with men there was much heated discussion and the resolution was finally lost by 27 votes against 26. many ladies not voting at all. It is something, however, that this important subject is openly discussed at a Ladies' Conference and that it is lost only by a nominal majority. It is remarkable that the old custom of superstitious regard for old texts smothers even commonsense. Suppose a man's wife becomes insane, or catches a dangerous infectious disease or proves faithless to him, is it wrong for him from any point of view to divorce the wife and take another? And does it make any material difference if the positions of the husband and the wife are reversed?

Riding For A Fall?

While the authorities are anxiously looking out for a substitute for the Picketing Ordinance that has lapsed, the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Madras has pressed into service the familiar Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Under that Section he has prohibited the picketing of sale or purchase of foreign cloth and other foreign goods within the city of Madras for the next two months. It is an all-comprehensive order and penalises picketing in "any manner whatever", that is to say, even peaceful picketing or persuasion in front of or in the vicinity of a shop or any public place. It is quite possible that a street corner exhortation to the people to use Swadeshi goods may be regarded as an offence. Such an order is a grave encroachment on the liberties of even constitutional workers while it makes Civil Disobedience easier. It remains to be seen what steps will be taken by the public of Madras to show their just and natural resentment against the Ukase.

Apalling Unemployment In India

:o:

SIR M. VISWESWARAYYA PRESENTS A CONSTRUCTIVE ECONOMIC SCHEME

NEGLECT OF COMMERCIAL EDUCATION

Sydenham College Day Celebration

"India has an ill-fed and short-lived population which badly needs a rise in its present low standard of living", declared Sir M. Visvesvaraya presiding over the fifth College Day gathering of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics on Wednesday evening. He estimated the figure of unemployed persons in India at 12 million—a figure larger than the total unemployed persons in Europe and America put together. He attributed this state of affairs to "work done piecemeal, work which an Imperial Government considers appropriate for a Dependency."

A very large and distinguished gathering was present on the occasion. Among those present were Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, Mr. G. L. Winterbotham, Mr. Kajiji, retired High Court Judge. Sir Hugh Cocke, Mr. G. V. Bewoor, Postmaster-General, Bombay, and Mr. G. Wiles, Financial Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

In requesting Sir Visvesvaraya to take the chair and welcoming the guests Principal M. L. Tannan traced the satisfactory progress of the College in spite of various handicaps. He emphasised the importance of commercial education in all the educational system of the country and blamed the apathy of the University towards this important branch of study.

TRAINING vs. 'PROVIDENCE'.

He said:—

As in England, so in India, there was until the beginning of this country a widespread belief that commerce could be best learnt in the shop and the counting house. It is, however, being gradually realized by the more enlightened businessmen of leading countries that the days of the untrained amateur and of the commercial people who work by the rule of thumb are gone for ever; and as in other fields of activity, the application of scientific methods to practical problems of commercial life is very essential. As an instance of the helplessness and hopelessness of the businessman who believes that an ounce of practice is better than a ton of theory. I must refer to the present crisis when almost the whole world is confronted with a trade depression of unfathomable depths. Most of the businessmen having no experience of such a fall in prices in the past, and being unable to account for it, suggest the lowering of the tariff wall in Protectionist countries like the U. S. A., and those of Free Trade countries like Great Britain seek the remedy in the imposition of import duties. In our own country it is not unlikely to come across many who instead of enquiring into the causes and finding remedies console themselves by regarding it as the work of Providence. While it is true that even students of economics may not be quite unanimous as to the importance of the different factors responsible for the present depression, their analysis of the position and their forecasts of the future are found to be more accurate and convincing than those of a layman.

EXCHANGE RATIO NOT TO BE WHOLLY BLAMED.

For, most of the economists are agreed that the present depression can be traced to the last war and the deadweight of the Reparation payments, the increased production due to the curtailment of the purchasing power of certain classes of people, coupled with the decreased consumption and shortage of the money material resulting from the uneven distribution of gold among the Banking Institutions of certain countries. In the case of our own country the position has no doubt been aggravated by the political trouble and the exchange ratio; but there is certainly no justification to attribute wholly or even largely the present slump and the heavy fall in wholesale prices to either of these factors.

FACULTY OF COMMERCE.

Another reason why commercial education does not occupy the place it deserves in our Educational System is the apathy of some of our universities. While the Indian Merchants' Chamber, and the Bombay Mill-owners' Association, and experts like Prof Lee Smith advised the University of Bombay to have a Faculty of Commerce before instituting of a degree of Commerce, the authorities of our University have not yet thought it fit to have a separate faculty for this branch of education. It is, therefore, no wonder that the higher Commercial Education has been receiving a stepmotherly treatment. The Commercial Education is still being looked after by the Faculty of Arts in which the proportion of persons knowing even the rudiments of Commerce or commercial education is very negligible. The Academic Council has recently thrown out the proposal to have a separate faculty for commerce on the ground that very few members of the Senate can be put in the proposed faculty. Surely, if this argument is to hold good, there would be no justification for the starting of a separate faculty for Technology, in which a smaller number of Fellows are interested than those in Commerce, particularly, when the Technological Institute is not likely to come into existence for some years.

SIR M. VISVESVARAYA'S ADDRESS.

Sir M. Visvesvaraya then said:—

I feel it to be the duty and interest alike of a Commercial City like Bombay to maintain an institution of this importance at the highest level of efficiency that it can afford. An efficient College of Commerce cannot but prove an investment to such a City in the long run. I trust an appeal to local institutions and local philanthropists will meet with greater response in future and that the College will be able to earn more in the shape of fees and contributions by assisting public companies, business firms and others, with information and professional advice.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION IN INDIA.

Although commercial education of the University grade first received recognition in Europe in the middle of the last century, such recognition in India came for the first time only 13 years ago by the starting of this College. Both technological education and commercial education came late into this country and they still occupy a very minor place in the curricula of our Indian Universities.

There is somehow an idea among certain sections of our businessmen that there is nothing to learn by going to a College of Commerce. The sons of our rich men go to an Arts course because they are sure of a career. Poor but promising students are not attracted because there are no scholarships for them and no assured careers after the training. On the other hand, in an industrially advanced country like America the public have great faith in a college course in commerce and they want "the future merchant, railway or bank manager to be taught at a University, like the lawyer, physician or engineer."

APPALLING UNEMPLOYMENT IN INDIA.

If we come to consider the economic condition of the people in India, the prospect is not cheering. The production is as low as it could be, because, among other reasons, the population is illiterate, employment is uncertain, and as proper statistics are not maintained, the public are unable to visualise the precise extent of unemployment and under-employment in the country. We have an ill-fed and short-lived population which badly needs a rise in its present low standard of living.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

It is said that something like 12 million people in Europe and America are unemployed at the present time. If correct statistics are taken, I am not sure that the total of unemployed persons in India, that is, in this one country of ours alone, will not exceed that number.

A CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME.

Many of the economic policies and measures now followed in India are those deemed appropriate for a Dependency, but, in order to build up a sound economic structure, we must of necessity follow the lines of action already established in the self-governing British Dominions and in Great Britain itself. I will sum up the policies and measures suited to our conditions in this respect under ten heads as follows.—

(1) Extension of Mass Education to the limit along with adequate technical, commercial and professional education. (2) Rapid Development of Industries and Transport Facilities. (3) Increase of Production to the limit, particularly in Agriculture. (4) Fiscal Protection on the Dominion Model. (5) Expansion of Trade along Dominion lines. (6) Collection and Maintenance of Statistics as in Canada. (7) A Comprehensive Survey of the Country's Resources. (8) Stabilisation of Currency. (9) A sound Banking System. (10) Economic Organization and Equipment on international lines.

AS THE IMPERIAL GOVT THINKS FIT

Reforms in several directions are attempted even at present but it is all work done piecemeal, work which an Imperial Government considers appropriate for a Dependency. Real progress cannot be made if solutions are attempted in compartments. For example, the results of the Banking Enquiry now going on will not be quite satisfactory so long as currency and exchange are kept out of its purview. It is in consequence of such sectional treatment that our official Commissions and Committees have failed to achieve tangible results, and that India has failed to keep peace with the progress in the Dominions of the British Commonwealth.

IF WE GET REAL ECONOMIC AUTONOMY

For increasing production, the country wants men to plan, to finance and to executive and to do this cheaply and efficiently, commercial and technical education are indispensable. With every extension of professional education, the cause of industrial development is advanced. Industries are the life blood of the community, and if the coming Constitutional Reforms lead to real economic autonomy, the very first thing that this old country should do is to make a vigorous use of its opportunities to build up its industry and, through it, a strong economic structure calculated to raise the income of the people.

Once the political situation is straightened, there will be no occasion to feel despondent about the future. It is true the country is saturated with population and production has not kept peace with its growth. But our student population may prove our greatest asset if we take timely measures to give our students the right kind of education and organise measures to put them to the right kind of work. We have nearly 100,000 of them in our Universities, a number not exceeded by any except the United States of America. Numbers must tell in the end and that is our great hope.

"ANTIQUATED AND REACTIONARY"

:o:

Govt's Despach In Assembly

BILL TO AMEND SARDA ACT.

(BY MAIL).

NEW DELHI, Dec. 16.

While the presidentship of the Legislative Assembly continues to be the subject of speculation, preliminary arrangements for the session which commences on the 14th January are in progress. The Watch and Ward staff will be engaged after interviews which will be held on the 18th instant in Delhi, while a Deputy Superintendent of Police, Punjab, with a long record of service has been appointed as the Watch and Ward Officer.

Captain Suraj Singh, the Marshal of the Assembly having resigned, a new appointment will be made shortly.

Mr. B. Das, who was the Chief Whip of the Nationalist Party in the last Assembly, has given notice of a resolution, "to convey to the Secretary of State and His Majesty's Government that in the opinion of the non-official members of this House the Government of India's despatch on the proposals for constitutional reforms is antiquated and reactionary and does not represent the wishes of the people of India."

Mr. Bhupat Singh, a landholder and newly elected member from Bihar, is reported to have given notice of three bills one of which is to amend the Sarda Act so that in certain special circumstances the marriage of a girl or a boy could take place before the Statutory age.—A. P.

STRIKE IN FRAMJI PETIT MILLS

:o:

1500 WORKERS AFFECTED.

About 1,500 workers of the Framji Petit Mills came out out on strike on Wednesday morning. The workers' demands are as follows:—

(1) Restoration of wage-cuts introduced since the re-opening of the mills.

(2) Restoration of weekly ggood-attendance bonus.

(3) Reinstatement of all old hands.

(4) No victimisation.

(5) Notice-boards of wage-rates to be fixed up in every department.

A meeting of the strikers was held in the morning under the auspices of the Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag), and addressed by Messrs. Kedar Gupte, Philip Anthone, Chimaji Jadhas and Deshpande.

Another meeting was held in the evening when Messrs. Philip Antone, Bahadeo Piraji, Ranadive, Deshpande and several strikers spoke, and the workers decided to continue the strike.

The mill was picketed by the Red Flag Union volunteers. Blue Badge Volunteers to induce the workers to return to work were also posted.

LUCKNOW'S 'BRACELET DAY'.

Foreign-Clad Men Offered Bangles!

LUCKNOW, Dec. 17.

The Lucknow Congress Committee celebrated the "Bracelet Day" to-day. Lady volunteers in batches marched through different quarters of the city, got pledges signed by occupants of houses not to use or buy foreign cloth for the next two years and whenever they came across a man clad in foreign material they detained him to present him with pair of bangles. In connection with the Bracelet Day celebration to-day a large procession of ladies passed through Hazratganj, Lucknow, which is a forbidden area. The police neither stopped the procession nor made any arrests.

Mr. Krishnakumar Srivastava, a prominent Congress worker, was arrested at Itaunja yesterday along with two other volunteers under Section 32 of the Police Act. —A. P.

HARTAL IN BENARES FOR BABU GENU

:o:

BENARES, Dec. 17.

Several arrests are reported from Etawah in connection with the no-rent campaign and picketing.

There was a hartal at Benares yesterday in connection with the death of the Bombay Congress volunteers Baburao Ganu who was knocked down by a lorry laden with foreign cloth. A procession was taken to the Town Hall where a largely attended meeting was held.

The Theosophical convention will be held a Benares this year from December 25 to the 29th.—A. P.

ARRESTS IN BELGAUM

Sequel To Ban On Prabhat Pheris

(From a Correspondent).

BELGAUM, Dec. 17.

A big procession paraded through the important streets. A public meeting attended by about fifteen thousands of people unanimously passed the resolutions condemning the District Magistrate's prohibitory order regarding Prabhat Pheris, and lathi charges by the police. Sjt. Belvi presided on the meeting.

This morning, Prabhat Pheris started as usual. Fifty persons were arrested including Babasaheb Soman the latter under Secs. 117, 143 and 145. Out of 50 arrested, 12 were released. The case against 38 is fixed to-day.

Two volunteers were convicted yesterday for beating gongs and announcing the programme loudly. There was a procession and public meeting yesterday at Thalakwadi. This morning a thousand gathered for the Prabhat Pheri and successfully saluted the national flag. On returning, they were stopped by the police. Hundreds sat down ready for arrest, but only four were arrested. Cases against them are posted to-day.

PICKETING FOREIGN CLOTH SHOPS

:o:

Arrests At Sukkur

(From a Correspondent).

SUKKUR, Dec. 17.

Three volunteers were arrested yesterday while picketing foreign cloth shops of Messrs. Sobhraj and Narandasl under 65, Police Act and sentenced to-day to a fine of Rs. 50, or 3 months' S. I. Two more volunteers were arrested to-day from the same shops. Picketing continues vigorously.

PUNJAB GOVT'S DEFICIT OF 1 CRORE

:o:

Govt. Considering Relief Schemes

RECONSIDERATION OF RLY. FREIGHTS URGED

LAHORE, Dec. 17.

The preliminary consideration of the budget proposals has been just begun by the Punjab Government. It is understood that the task of meeting a deficit of Rs. 1 crore involving an immediate ten per cent. drop in revenues is engaging its immediate attention. As additional taxation to any large extent is ou tof the question, the deficiency may be met partly by vigorous measures of retrenchment which are being worked out and partly by borrowing from provincial loans fund. Particular attention is being paid to the need for measures to relieve economic distress caused by the fall in the wheat and cotton prices. It is understood that the Governor and Revenue Member, Captain Sikandar Hayat Khan, have been busy of late considering various schemes whereby some immediate relief may be given and that "inter-alia" the Government of India is being urged to help matters by reconsidering railway freights especially between Lyalpur and Calcutta to enable wheat to move freely for internal consumption.—A. P.

COMPETITION BETWEEN TAKLI AND CHARKA.

:o:

Jalgaon Exhibiton.

(From A Correspondent.)

JALGAON, Dec. 17.

Spinning competitions are going to be held at the Jalgaon Exhibition on the 23rd instant one of the attractive features of this programme would be a competition between the "Takli" and the "Charkha." Competitors from all parts of India are invited to enlist their names by 22nd evening and should present themselves with their tools and slivers at 2 p.m. on the exhibition ground. Prizes will be awarded to successful competitors.

DREAM OF A UNITED INDIA

:o:

Governor At Broad-Casting Studio

Sir F. Sykes, the Governor of Bombay, paid a visit to the Indian State Broadcasting Service Studio, Bombay, on Wednesday. In the course of his speech, the Governor said:—

"I have indeed always taken the keenest interest in broadcasting and have firm faith in its future, and have been a keen advocate of its development. In India I realise that it is beset with peculiar difficulties. A united India has been the dream of many from the Moghul Kings onwards, but the vastness of its distances and the difference in its races and the habits of its people have proved an insuperable obstacle. Anything, therefore, tat tends to help in making the peoples of India better known to each other and in breaking down the barriers of antipathy and exclusiveness must be an enormous contributing factor to the progress we all desire. Surely there is nothing that can achieve this end better than the rapid and widespread development of broadcasting.

I am very glad to see, therefore, that this station is being satisfactorily maintained, and wish a future of progress and expansion.

The Late Muidul Islam.

EDITOR OF THE "HABLUL MATIN."

(BY G. K. N.)

A force in the land and a factor to be reckoned with and yet residing without it has disappeared from Persia. By the death of Muidul Islam Jelaludin Husayni all the countries where the Persian language is used or understood are the poorer. Only a few weeks ago, the Editor with merited pride referred to the entry of the thirty-nineth year of the "Hablul Matin". The Muidul Islam started as a journalist half a century ago. He took up his residence in Calcutta and through various vicissitudes, which others will better recapitulate than myself and braving the hostility of more than one Government, brought his periodical to the premier position among Persian journals.

BLIND LIKE MILTON.

The newspapers in Persia themselves have not yet developed to the requisite standard. The "Hablul Matin" is the only Persian newspaper which ventures to criticise with loyal sobriety measures of the Persian Government. It is remarkable how its Editor was devoted to his country. Blind like Milton he consecrated his long life to its betterment. He treated with mute contempt those who placed personal motives before the country's good, painted Persia in invariably exaggerated colours and ridiculously magnified the results of Reza Shah's reforms, so grand in themselves. It was often a contrast to read his paper side by side with the fulsome flattery and transparent sycophancy displayed in a section of the Gujarati Press about the existing realities in Iran. Appreciating to the full the good things in the new Government, the "Hablul Matin" was the only paper which never spared itself when a guilty Persian officer was to be pulled up, when a harebrained scheme of a Government official needed temperate criticism, or when the oppressed were to be defended. The last three issues of the paper in particular are a sparkling exemplification of the honest discharge of a publicist's onerous function. His oblique but telling criticism of the Persian administration always went home because of its moderation. It was more than appreciated in the desired quarters. For the clandestine enemies of Persia masquerading under the Pehlavi headgear had in the late journalist a most redoubtable opponent. There was scarcely an issue in which the policy of Great Britain was not denounced, sometimes as it appeared to an outsider, on inadequate data. In fact though the "Hablul Matin" has a very reliable correspondence service, at times, the great man at the helm in Calcutta, far from the diverse scenes of occurrences, was not faithfully served with regard to foreign affairs. But where Persia itself was concerned, his information was both reliable and prompt. Last month at Abadan and Muhammerah the copies of his paper were confiscated due to certain plain-speaking in a previous issue. And the "Hablul Matin" did not spare the head of the Persian Department suspected of collusion in alleged 'liche'.

A STERN CRITIC.

About the time that some of the Bombay papers were regaling their readers with accounts of paradisiacal peace in Persia throughout the land, the "Hablul Matin" with superior journalistic integrity described the actual position in Luristan. The latest issue truthfully tells us that this part of the country can be permanently pacified only provided General Shaybani is posted there with a free hand for a couple of years. In the same way, the sensational letter from Kerman in the issue of November 25 reflects unpleasant reality as against the puerile sycophancy which monopolises the "news letters" of certain papers from Teheran. In the matter of the Persian policy of Exchange there might not have appeared much editorial comment. But the contributions of most experienced Bombay merchants like Mr. Muhammad Taqi Afshar demonstrated how certain misguided people were taking steps, perhaps advantageous to themselves, but unsuitable to the present condition of Persia as a whole and resulting in the throttling of commerce, if temporarily. I do not know if even British papers have commented upon the railway policy of Persia with freedom and telling figures such as the "Hablul Matin" commanded. At the rate at which the progress is made in order to cover the country with the requisite 20,000 miles of rail fully to develop it, not only from South to North but in the various directions with feeder lines, the present plan would need from 30 to 40 years and even then, we read in the outspoken "Hablul Matin", the yield would never pay the gigantic expenditure. It would be an indefensible transgression and a public crime to decry or disparage the high endeavour, the incessant personal efforts and the individual solicitude of Reza Shah. At the same time the late Editor conscientiously felt that those who glossed over the obvious and heavy faults of some part of the administration were only abetting public wrong for personal ends. There is a party in Persia which looks to Persians and those interested in the country residing abroad for opportune and sane criticism of the male-factors of the old bad times who are not yet all extinct That advanced party deprecate the universal whitewashing in some of the Indian journals. If you wilfully refuse to distinguish between the patriot and the time-server and confound the reasoning critic with the shrewd blustere rushing about with an eye to business, your comment on current events has no value at all. Rather it is treason to the country which you pretend to serve.

TERROR TO OFFICIALDOM.

It was in this spirit that Syedal Husayni of the "Hablul Matin" attempted exposures about the campaign in Luristan, the way in which the passport regulations were made nugatory, without mentioning specific instances he had in mind of those who travelled to Persia without adequate visas or passports by greasing the palms of complaisant officials. Not that Persia is much more corrupt than its neighbours. Only, the Syed strove to place her officers beyond suspicion, to establish them above fear and beyond reproach. The position which the "Hablul Matin" occupied with reference to its competitors in Persia may be judged from the fact that the utmost which even a courageous paper like the "Shafaq-Sorkh" allowed itself to say on a memorable occasion was to observe that the country had been brought to such a pass that within a period of eleven months it had to change five Finance Ministers and that therefore there was something fundamentally out of gear with the Office attached to Finance.

It was always refreshing to see temperate, accurate and timely version of the current events in Persia in the columns of this Calcutta journal under the direction of the Muidul Islam, whose place it would be extremely difficult to fill in the public life of Persia. Who but an independent man of sterling love for the Motherland would point to the murder at Jeroft and the hanging of the Ulema at Meshed, accustomed in a hereditary line to enjoy for centuries a life of pious deceit, oppression of the poor and endless debauch? The episode of the Mujtahed, a semi-divine person, who seduced the wife of his poor gardener and was hanged by Reza Shah and of the assassination of the son of the Mulla of Najaf can be appreciated only by those who recall Macaulay's famous paras on the sensation generated in the Brahmanic circles by the execution of Nand Kumar.

IRREPARABLE LOSS.

The place of the great departed Persian would be hard to fill. Lovers of Persia will trust and hope that those whom he has left behind will continue his spirited public service and keep the "Hablul Matin" as a great asset and national institution with characteristics deepening with the flow of time, of expansion of liberty and extension of international fraternity,—the characteristics of virility untarnished by sickly sentimentalism and love for truth undiminished by personal ambition. Modern Persia has produced some great men: if one were asked to name a man who has left his mark on the current chronicles of the land and who has been a historic figure in the unfolding of her destiny one would put the late Muidul Islam next only after Jamal Afghani, a Persian of Persians who by a popular error has come to be identified with Afghanistan.

A. I. EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

Japanese, Chinese And Phillipine Delegates

BENARES, Dec. 17.

Information has been received that Mr. E. Noguchi, Chief Director of Japanese Educational Association, is coming to India with half a dozen friends to attend the All-Asia Eductional Conference which commences in Benares on the 26th instant. Two delegates from China one of whom is K. M. Wong of Phi Ching Academy and nine gentlemen from the Philippine Islands headed by Francisco Benitz President of National Federation of Philippine Teachers intend to attend the Conference.

An All-India Eductaion will be held on the occasion. A Chinese is bringing exhibits of Chinese paintings.

All-India Muslim Educational Conference will be held at Benares from December 27 to December 30.—A. P.

COTTON CONSUMPTION IN INDIA

:o:

INDIAN STATES MILLS DOING WELL.

Bombay, Dec. 17.

Below we give the statement of Indian cotton consumed in mills in India, based on returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act 1923, by mills in British India, "and on voluntary returns from, or yarn production figures of, mills in Indian States." This statement issued by the Secretary of the Central Cotton Committee shows that the consumption of Indian Cotton by mills situated in Indian States is about 1,300 bales more during October 1930 compared with that of October 1929. Consumption by mills in British India is about 31,000 bales below that of October 1929. These figures are relating to Indian cotton only as there are a number of mills who are using foreign cottons, namely African, Egyptian and American.

It may be said that most of the mills are running on fine counts, as owing to drastic declines in the imports of foreign piecegoods, the demand for fine cloth has broadened beyond expectation.

Comparing these returns with other foreign textile manufacturing countries where the production has been curtailed something like 40 to 50 per cent, our mills are enjoying comparatively better times. Had there been no unprecedented collapse in the prices of silver and general heavy decline in the prices of commodities, perhaps Indian Cotton Mills would have failed to supply the demand of Indian people.

(In bales of 400 lbs. net.)

CONSUMPTION.

	During October 1930	During October 1929
British India	150,180	181,134
Indian States	26,987	25,606
Total	177,167	206,740

	Since 1st September 1930	During corresponding period 1929
British India	291,332	345,774
Indian States	52,900	49,368
Total	344,232	395,142

SHIPPING NEWS

—:o:—

Export & Import

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 17.

Gairsoppa, Brooks, Calcutta.

Baron Kinnard, Menzies, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 18.

City of Marseilles, Wypers, Karachi.

Heimei Maru, Kusano, Java.

Kastelholm, Danielsen, Nagapatam.

Kidderpore, Woodroff, Kobe.

LOADING.

Dec. 17.

Steamer Haliartus for Dunkirk

S S Gairsoppa:—The B I S N Co's steamer Gairsoppa arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S City of Marseilles:—The K N Co's steamer City of Marseilles will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Kidderpore:—The P and O S N Co's steamer Kidderpore will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

—:o:—

WEDNESDAY, December 17.

No.

2 Kaiser-i-Hind, London, 27-12, M M and Co.

3 Haliartus, Dunkirk, 24-12, J Finlay and Co.

6 Trantenfels, Karachi, 18-12, L Edwards Ltd.

7 City of Marseilles Karachi 18-12 K Nixon and Co

13 Dumana, London, N.F. M M and Co.

14 Karagola Durban 17-12 M M and Co.

16 City of York Liverpool 27-12 K. Nixon Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

—:o:—

1 Heimei Maru, Bhavnagar, 18-12, Jagjiwan A Mulji.

2 Calcutta Maru, Karachi, 20-12, N G Kaisha.

4 Varsova, Busrah, 19-12, M M and Co.

6 Kidderpur Kobe, 18-12 M M and Co.

7 Orna, Calcutta 22-12, M M and Co.

9 Hankow Maru, Kobe, 27-12, O S Kaisha.

10|11 Honolulu Maru, Kobe, 23-12, O S Kaisha.

12|13 Gairsoppa, Karachi, NF, M M and Co.

14 Jalavihar, Rangoon 18-12, Scindia S N Co.

15 Alavi, Red Sea Ports, 19-12, T Morrison and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

—:o:—

A Sophie Marie, M Coast, 19-12, Merchant S N Co.

C Jamnagar, Jamnagar 18-12, L Naranji and Co.

D|E Rizwani, Jeddah, 30-12, T Morrison and Co.

F Rahmani, NF, NF, T Morrison and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

—:o:—

FROM LONDON

Rajputana, 26-12-30, P and O S N Co.

Comorin, 19-12-30, P and O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Hatimura, 9-12-30 M M and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Circassia, 20-12?30, G T Co.

Elysia, 5-1-30, G T Co.

Britania, 26-1-31, G T Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Wardenfels, 21-12-30 L Edward Ltd.

Trifels, 29-12-30, L. Edward Ltd

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Bovenkerk, 7-12-30 E D Sassoon and Co.

Ridderkerk, 28-12-30 E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Hongkong, 26-12-30, F F Campbell and Co.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

Calcutta Maru, 16-12 N Y Kaisha.

Tshurushima Maru, 18-12, N Y Kaisha.

Kaga Maru 30-12 N Y Kaisha.

Sumatra Maru, 25-12, O S Kaisha.

Rawalpindi, 19-12, P and O Co.

SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

—:o:—

FOR LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind 28-12-30 P and O Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Haliartus, 24-12-30, J F Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of York, NF, K N Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Varsova, 19-12-30, M M and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Trautenfels N F L Edward

FOR CALCUTTA.

Havildar, NF, M M and Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Karagola, NF, M M and Co.

Ellora N F M M and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Honolulu Maru 23-12-30 O S Kaisha

Hankow Maru, 19-12-30, O S Kaisha.

FOR RANGOON.

Nawab N F T M and Co.

Nurmahal, NF, T M Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

—:o:—

FOR LONDON

Kaiseri-i-Hind P and O S N Co.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

Hankow Maru O S Kaisha

Honolulu Maru O S Kaisha

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Varsova M M and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Trauntenfels L Edward

FOR DURBAN.

Karagola, 3647, Oliver, M M and Co.

Ellora M M and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Haliartus, J F Co.

FOR JEDDAH

Alavi T M and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Hatipura M M and Co.

Havildar, T M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Nurmahal, T M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATE.

Heimei Maru 16-12-30.

Sophie Marie 16-12-30.

Bandra 16-12-30.

Kaisar-i-Hind 16-12-30.

EXPORTS.

Dec. 17.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London:—4 bales animal skin M H Ladha and Co; 1 bale woollen carpets Grindlay and Co; 923 cwts linseed oil cakes Ralli Bros.

S S City of Marseilles for Manchester—2 bales cotton raw Anglo-Siam Corporation.

S S City of York for Marseilles—175 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton raw B Karsondas and Co; 7000 cwts groundnut seeds Birla Bros.

For Liverpool:—240 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 30 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 15000 cwts groundnuts Strauss and Co; 499 cwts dill seed T S Thadani and Son; 3000 cwts myrabollams J Moolchand and Co.

For Barcelona:—100 bales cotton raw B Mavji and Co, 300 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S Trautenfels for Hamburg:—375 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co; 3052 cwts groundnut oil cakes Ralli Bros; 213 cwts joowar J Dalal.

For Rotterdam:—6000 cwts groundnuts Lagdiwala Bros; 67 bales akund cotton N Rajaram and Co.

For Ghent:—220 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co.

S S Hatipara for Dunkirk:—2000 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd; 10000 cwts groundnuts L Dreyfus and Co.

For Havre—1998 cwts myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co.

S S Haliartus for Dunkirk:—2000 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

S S Aquilsia for Genoa:—110 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 95 bales cotton raw Bombay Co; 100 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo; 275 bales cotton raw Italindia Cotton Co; 55 bales cotton raw K Khatau; 80 bales cotton raw E Spinner and Co; 220 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co; 4000 cwts linseed K Devchand and Co; 2090 cwts groundnuts K M Nathoo; 3000 cwts linseed Italindia Cotton Co; 50 tons manganese ore James Finlay and Co.

For Naples:—10000 cwts groundnuts K Devchand and Co.

S S Honolulu Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 500 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 300 bales cotton raw Breul and Co; 145 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo; 300 bales cotton raw A Abdulrehman and Co.

For Yokohama:—100 bales cotton raw Breul and Co.

For Shanghai.—200 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 800 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Moji:—300 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Hankow Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 1000 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo.

For Moji:—100 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Yokchama:—100 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton raw L Kalljanji and Co.

IMPORTS

Dec. 17

S S Kaiser-i-Hind from London, Agents M M and Co:—30 cases paper 42 cases furniture 196 cases medicine 28 cases provision 147 cases gin 117 cases castor oil 116 cases biscuits 264 cases boot polish 31 cases soap 40 cases pipe-clay 180 cases beer 120 cases milk food 158 cases cigarettes 20 cases syrup 25 cases beef 64 cases tubes 120 cases Stores 105 cases glass ware 120 cases cordials 373 cases whisky 180 cases wines 101 cases jams 101 cases vinegar 400 cases cement 59 cases whiting 100 cases caraway seeds 85 cases cheese 42 cases glycerine 25 cases stout.

From Amsterdam:—125 cases beer 25 cases chicory.

From Charenti:—1392 cases brandy.

From Havre:—110 cases champagne 150 cases copper sheets 35 cases brass ware.

From Rotterdam:—110 cases cheese 50 cases provision 123 cases vegetable products.

From Maseilles:—70 cases tyres 400 cases lead ore 100 cases milk 300 cases tiles 225 cases soaps, 50 cases milk 319 cases vermouth 600 cases brandy 30 cases mineral water.

From Aden:—70 cases gum Arabic.

S S Capo-di-Monti from Genoa, Agents M Italiana:—317 cases chemicals 24 cases W and C plaids 240 cases vermouth 106 cases covers 25 cases camphor 256 cases silk yarn 25 cases quick silver 50 cases Moscato Passita, 50 cases tiles 125 cases cements 1960 bales American cotton.

From Catavia:—2960 bags sulphur.

From Marseilles:—180 cases vermouth 20 cases glue 300 cases tiles 400 kegs lead ore.

From Naples:—2675 bags potatoes 92 cases silk yarn 30 cases Pumica powder 339 casks chemicals.

From Leghorn:—280 casks chemicals 44 cases orange juice 200 bags almonds 400 pieces marble chips 603 pieces marble slabs 10518 pieces marble tiles 65 bundles J C sheets 50 cases C and W plaids.

MONEY MARKET.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Dec. 17.

B C Rate T T 1|5 23|32.
B C Rate D D 1|5 3|4.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 to Dec.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32
Banks Selling T T 1|5 23|32 January
Banks Buying T T 1/5 25/32 December.
Banks Buying D D 1|5 13|16.
Banks Buying D D 3 mos. 1|5 31|31 December.
Banks Buying 3 Months 1|5 15|16 January.
Banks Buying 3 mos. 1/5 29/32 Feb.

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 279.
Banks Selling T T 278 1/2
Banks Buying T T 277 3/4
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 916
Banks Buying D D 922
Banks Buying 3 Months 940
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 138 1|8
Banks Buying 60 Days 136
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 76 3|8
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 99 1|2
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 157
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 1|2

CROSS RATE:—
New York London 4.85 5|8 16th inst.
Shanghai London 1|5 3|16 17th inst.
Japan London 2|0 9|16 16th inst.
London Paris 123.60 16th inst.
London Belgium 34.76 16th instant.
London Switzerland 25.03 16th inst.
London Italy 92.75 16th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Gold £ 4.5.1 1|2 15th inst., £ 4.5.1 1|2 16th instant.
Silver London Ready 15 1|4 15th inst., 14 1|2 16th inst.
Silver London Forward 15 1|4 15th inst., 14 1|2 16th inst.
Silver New York Ready 33 1|8 15th inst., 31 15|16 16th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos. 2 3|8 per cent 15th inst., 2 13|32 per cent 16th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos. 2 1|2 per cent 15th inst., 2 17|32 per cent 16th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 3 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 3 1|4 per cent.
3 Mos 4 1/4 p c. 6 Mos 4 p. c. 12 Mos. 4 p. c.
Tone:—Steady.

Tone of Silver: Uncertain, China sold, Absence of support.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

BOMBAY, Dec. 17.

3 Months Discounts 2 13|32 p.c.
6 Months Discounts 2 17|32 p.c.
Bank of England rate 3 p.c.
Call Money 3-1/4 p.c.
One Month 3 1/2 p.c.
3 Months 4 p.c.
6 Months 4 p.c.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate:—6 p.c.

WEEKLY COTTON MOVEMENT.

(The East India Cotton Asso. Ltd.)

Bombay, Dec. 12.

Receipts for week ending 11th December:—

	1930 Bales	1929 Bales
Bengals	18338	23741
Oomras	77632	100156
Dholleras	2850	2272
Broach	222	477
Southerns	1890	2230
Persians	....	13
Americans	1512	....
Egyptians	5920	....
E. Africans	1405	3583
Other Sorts	....	....
Total.	109969	132472

Exports for week ending 11th December:—

	Bales
United Kingdom	....
Continent	5056
China	3844
Japan	32572
Coast Ports	951
Total	42423

Afloat in Harbour:

Europe	1699
China, Japan and Coast Ports	25553
Total	27252

Receipts from 1st September to 11th December:—

1930 Bales	1929 Bales
472292	535219

Exports from 1st September to 11th December:—

	1930 Bales	1929 Bales
United Kingdom	9653	20797
Continent	123807	173179
China	100359	25447
Japan	314493	174223
Coast Ports	6057	4993
U. S. A.	109	14458
Total	554183	413091

Total exports by rail, 1st September to 11th December, 1930, 34,035 bales.

Estimated to Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1930 to 11th December 1930, 161,189 bales.

Same period last year, 227,728 bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 11th December, 1930, 465,127 bales.

Same time last year, 745,886 bales.

IMPORTS OF AMERICAN COTTON.

Purchases of American cotton from 1st September 1930 to 31st August 1931, 28,435 bales.

American cotton arrived in India from 1st September to 11th December, 1930, 8,825 bales.

American cotton at Sea for India, 14,789 bales.

SARDAR PUT UP FOR TRIAL

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1)

ther it will be relevant. The accused was arrested before December 12.

Mr. Kirke-Smith said that after examining some witnesses and making a "prima facie" case against the accused he would ask for an adjournment of the case as the prosecution wanted to call witnesses from Ahmedabad to prove the last charge which was under Section 17, Clause 2. The prosecution wanted to get a conviction of the accused not only on the first two charges under Section 17, Clause 1, but also on the third charge. He, therefore, submitted that the "Chronicle" of the 12th December may be accepted as an exhibit now or at a latter stage.

Magistrate: Is the "Chronicle" an organ of the Congress?

Mr. Kirke-Smith: Oh No. It is not supposed to be.

The Magistrate allowed the exhibit to be tendered.

SARDAR DECLINES TO TAKE PART.

Asked by the Court, Sardar Vallabhbhai declined to participate in the trial.

Sub-Inspector Pathan then stepped into the witness box. He said that he attended the meeting addressed by Sardar Vallabhbhai in Bombay on November 14 after opening the Surji Vallabhdas Khadi Bhandar. About a thousand people were present at the meeting. The Sardar was the fourth and the last speaker. He heard the Sardar's speech and took "mental notes" and reported the same in the C.I.D. office after half an hour.

Witness repeated in Gujerati from memory the words of Sardar Vallabhbhai, who had said in his speech that Pandit Jawaharlal had nominated him as President and he had to accept the honour. At that time he was in jail and so Mr. Sen Gupta was appointed Acting President. Mr. Sen Gupta was arrested and Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram was gagged and he (Sardar Vallabhbhai) had further observed: "I don't know how long I would be out of jail"!

Witness then said that the Sardar in his speech asked the local merchants to make sacrifices as the Bardoli peasants had done. They should not be afraid of the losses and should boycott foreign cloth. The Sardar asked the merchants to keep an account of their losses and promised to make good those losses when Swaraj was won.

Mr. Kirke-Smith: Splendid.

The speech had concluded with an exhortation to the merchants to carry on the boycott movement and to become moving Congress Houses.

ACCURACY OF REPORT OF "CHRONICLE".

Sub-Inspector Vani, the next witness, said that he knew the accused only since he came to Bombay on November 6. He saw the Sardar "roaming about" in the city in motor cars. (Laughter). Witness was asked to read passages from the report of the Sardar's speech appearing in the "Chronicle" and especially paragraphs headed "My Beloved Gujerat Peasants". He stated that the "Chronicle" report was accurate.

INTERCEPTED LETTERS.

Sub-Inspector Manohar Singh Pratap Singh attached to the Allahabad C.I.D. was the next prosecution witness. He said that in the course of his duties he intercepted certain letters posted from Allahabad.

Witness produced a letter addressed to Velji Lakhamsi Napoo, Mandvi, Bombay by Mr. A. N. Sahai, the Acting Secretary, A. I. C. C. on November 10 which he intercepted. Witness was empowered to intercept the letters by the U. P. Government, under Section 26 of the Post Office Act. This letter informed the addressee the revised list of members of A. I. C. C. "in view of recent releases and fresh arrests". In this list, Sardar Vallabhbhai was named as the President of the Congress.

Witness also produced 8 similar letters on the same subject addressed from Allahabad.

CASE ADJOURNED TILL 26TH.

At this stage Mr. Kirke-Smith asked for an adjournment of the case to enable him to call witnesses from Ahmedabad to prove the third charge. He hoped he had satisfied the Magistrate that there was a 'prima facie' case against the accused. The case was then adjourned to December 26.

THE "EMINENT" DISPLAYED AGAIN.

(Continued from page 6).

served for Sir Rustom Vakil, the Minister of Local Self-Government, however, to recognise that "there are practically no limits to the work of an engineer." The engineer is responsible said Sir Rustom Vakil "for all kinds of things." Need one disagree? Nor need one disagree with him about the "ephemeral work of those of us who devote our lives to politics," particularly when men of such varied avocations as Sir Jadunath Sirkar and Syt. Laxmidas Rowji Tairsee agree on the point. But it is rather unkind of the eminent Minister to speak to us in one breathless ecstasy of such different and varied propositions as the "pyramids of Egypt," the "roads and aqueducts of Rome", the "great wall of China" and the "innumerable famous works in all parts of the world". The engineers assembled on the occasion must have been overwhelmed with the tribute they knew they did not earn. Lest we forget. The "Times of India" kindly suggests that the "notable speeches" on the occasion were made by the Ministers "acting upon the precept" which prescribes play for curing "Jack" from being a "dull boy." Again, need one disagree?

COSTLY LUXURY.

The imported "fanciful materials" are, as the Minister of Education observes, a costly luxury. Are imported ideas, confused preconceived, and unassimilated theories and generalisations about utility, style and beauty, about the character and province of architecture and engineering, economy and industry less extravagant a luxury? Finally, are Ministers whose function, presumably, ought to be to guarantee recognition and employment of Indian talent as well as of Indian materials and who continue to provide sermons, magnificent cant, pious wishes and hopes and a vague "prosperous future" less avoidable and less extravagant a luxury? We want the "reinforcements," not the reference to the explanation for the now famous "5 tins of strawberry jam." Ministers, Hindu, Muslim and Parsee, are not even communal achievements if they cannot provide adequate training, recognition and employment to the members of the community whose interests they are supposed to represent. Much less are they a national achievement. Their individual "eminence" and position are a decorative luxury the nation has now learnt to dispense with. the nation that has learnt the language of deeds, not of high-sounding words.

THE EXCHANGE MUDDLE

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6).

in 1920 after the value of the rupee had been fixed at 2s. Just as in 1920 the headlong fall in the value of silver made it impossible for the Government to maintain the rupee at 2s. inspite of their fixing it at that value on the strength of the recommendations of an expert Committee, similarly they may soon find it difficult to keep up the rupee at 1s. 6d. notwithstanding the recommendations of the learned Commission and all the desperate steps they have since been taking to prevent a fall in its value. Though they have found it quite easy to flout the public opinion of India, they may very soon find themselves impotent against the economic forces of the world.

GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

The failure of the Government to maintain the ratio now will, however, bring about even greater disaster than their insistence in maintaining it has so far done. For, greatly though trade and industry have suffered by this forced appreciation of the rupee, a break-down of its exchange value at this juncture when the credit of the Government is at an ebb tide and when huge loans have been made in England in terms of the higher value of the rupee will bring ample resources at their disposal the effects of which cannot be even fully visualised.

Yet, it appears to us that circumstances are conspiring, as it were, to bring about that very situation. We have just been told that the Government have ample resources at their disposal to maintain the ratio and they are determined to do so. But we have grave doubts about the first, in case there is an unfavourable balance of trade for India in the near future. That inspite of a favourable trade balance, the Government had to take recourse to a heavy deflation of the currency in India and large loans in England to peg up the rupee at 18d. will give an indication of how grave the situation may be if there be instead an adverse trade balance. If that eventuality were to take place, all these so-called ample resources will, we are afraid, fail to prop up the rupee at its present value. Our fear is that eventuality is likely to face us at a near future, and we are once again to witness a crisis in our currency history caused by the unsound policy pursued by our rulers.

To conclude. It is now too late to correct the mistake and alter the ratio to 16d. At the same time we are, owing to the callous indifference of the Government to the best interests of the country, fast approaching a situation which will, on the one hand, create a chaos in the finances of the Government and, on the other, cause the economic ruin of the governed.

BORSAD TALUKA TURNED INTO NO-MAN'S LAND

—:o:—

House-Breakings And Thefts Galore

(From A Correspondent.)

BORSAD, December 14.

The Thakore of Dahewan, who has purchased some confiscated lands of Raas, sent his men to these lands on the night of the 12th instant. These men went to the fields of Vaghajibhai Mathurbhai, Purushottam Mathurbhai, Bakorbhai Vaghajibhai and others and it is alleged that one Bechar Dhed who was looking after the fields was beaten asked to go away on the ground that the fields belonged to the Thakore.

Night thefts and raids still continue in Raas. Houses are broken open and even walls and floors dug out with a view to get something from the deserted houses.

The Mamlatdar of Borsad has been paying flying visits to the villages now, trying to persuade men to buy confiscated lands or attached goods and take up posts of headman or persuade people to pay up revenue.

Fires having again broken out in Vasana Hay worth Rs. 90 belonging to Chaturbhai Shankerbhai was burnt on the 10th instant. Four other instances of burning hay have been reported from Vasana.

The two lady pickets Shreematriben and Rukmaniben, arrested while picketing a liquor shop in Borsad, have been sentenced to 2 months' imprisonment and placed in C class. Both the ladies are from Satyagraha Ashram, Sabarmati.

LANDS CONFISCATED IN DHUNDHAKUVA.

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Further Details Of Tobacco Removed.

—:o:—

BORSAD, December 13.

(From A Correspondent.)

Further details of tobacco removed from Ras to Borsad are now available. Tobacco worth about Rs. 2,000 has been attached and removed to Borsad in carts from the godown of Sjt. Ashabhai Vallabhbhai of Raas. Ornaments worth Rs. 100 put in the tobacco bags, by Sjt. Ashabhai have also been taken away along with the tobacco.

Goods worth Rs. 260 have been already attached and taken from the house of Sjt. Ashabhai as against the revenue dues of Rs. 75. When questioned as to why the tobacco has been removed, the Talati who is responsible for this attachment is reported to have said, "Your dues have been realised but this tobacco is taken towards the dues of the village (Raas)".

In addition to this tobacco worth Rs. 175 has also been attached similarly.

Midnight attacks on people of Raas are of daily occurrence in the fields of Ras. People who go to their fields to look after their crops are attacked and beaten by some Barias and crops from the fields cut and taken away by them.

Tobacco and pulse crops from the fields of Motibhai Balubhai, Govindbhai Ichhabhai and Becharbhai Tulshibhai have been cut off and removed by the Barias of Raas on the night of 8th instant.

Some persons entered the field of Purshotam Baberbhai on the night of 8th instant, gave 8-10 lathi blows to Purushottamdas as a result of which the latter has received very serious injuries to the arm and shoulder.

The Mamlatdar of Borsad and his police went to Khandol. The police approached one Baria Mangal Baher and asked him to put some pieces of wood in the motor lorry. The Baria refused to do so, saying that the wood did not belong to him. This enraged the police who it is alleged at once pointed at him a rifle but the Baria retorted "Come On, do as you please. I am here to see to it." And upon this the police left the place quietly.

—:o:—

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST NADIAD CITY FOZDAR

—:o:—

A Tenant's Petition To Kaira Dist. Magistrate.

—:o:—

(From A Corresponding.)

SALUN, Dec. 12.

The Nadiad City Fozdar, Mr. Rana, went to Salun with a police party and awoke Mr. Ramdas Chhaganbhai, who was sleeping in his fields, early in the morning at four and demanded the revenue assessment of Sjt. Dadubhai Desai. When he refused to pay, he was ordered to be beaten. It is alleged, he was beaten till he became senseless. Mr. James and Father Edwin saw him in a pitiable condition.

STATEMENT TO MAGISTRATE.

Here is his statement:—

"To the District Magistrate, Kaira.

I, the undersigned Ramdas Chhaganbhai Patel, most respectfully beg to inform your honour that I am one of the biggest of the tenants of Sjt Dadubha Purshottam Desai of Nadiad, in Salun. So I was many a time informed by the officers to pay up the tenants of Sjt. Dadubhai also to help them in collecting revenue, but I ever replied in the negative.

(2) On the 25th November I was sleeping in my field and Mr. Rana, the City Fozdar of Nadiad, along with Mr. Shinabhai Gokalbhai Patel of Nadiad, Mr. Haribhai, Police Patel of Salun, and a police party came to my field early in the morning at 4 a.m. approximately, and asked me as to whether I was convinced of their idea. And when I replied in the negative Mr. Rana ordered to beat me and pointing his finger at a distance said "there lies a stolen safe hidden in the heap of hay". So Messrs. Shinabhai and Haribhai began beating me, and I fell down. All policemen then began and they all beat me very severely. Then they scattered the heap of hay and in order to impress upon me, took me away to the police custody.

(3) And when I became senseless by this flogging, my brother etc., were called for from Salun at 12 p.m. and I was sent back home in a carriage. Next day I was brought to Nadiad for medical treatment, but no doctor dared treat me. Then my brother took me away to Sardar Sjt. Gopaldas Desai and Sjt. Girdhardas Desai and declared all the happenings and showed the marks on my body.

At last I was taken to the Congress hospital at Ahmedabad, where I was treated for eight days, and in order to ascertain the break of my rib the X-ray photograph was taken. I did not feel well, and it being not convenient for me to stay there long I returned to Salun.

(4) By this severe beating of the police, my health grows worse day by day and my life is in danger.

(5) I beg to inform your honour of the facts, so that your honour may take necessary steps and other farmers may not be treated like myself".

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JAILED FOR DEFAMING A J. P.

—:o:—

All Over A Trust.

Jehangir Wadia was sentenced on Tuesday afternoon, by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to one month's simple imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 500, in default, two months' further simple imprisonment, the sentence of imprisonment to run concurrently, on each of the three charges of defamation against him.

The complainant in this case is Mr. Gamadia. The accused was charged with defamation on three counts, viz., in that he published three letters, on March 4, March 12, and March 31, 1930. The letters are addressed to 15 Parsi Honorary Magistrates and contains certain allegations against the complainant, who is a trustee of several private trusts, one of which relates to a settlement of the village of Ville Parle and Juhu made by Mr. Naoroji Jamsetji Wadia while the accused is one of the 39 beneficiaries under the settlement.

VILIFICATION.

The accused carried a campaign of vilification against the Trustees' solicitors as he believed that they were responsible for his dismissal. He also put up a claim to get some special remuneration for his services. Failing that he wrote the three letters in question.

WADIA'S DEFENCE.

Wadia's defence was that the complainant was the only trustee taking active interest in the affairs of the Trust and he had rendered no account for a period of four years and had hidden the real position from the beneficiaries.

The Magistrate held that the written statement of the accused was full of venom and spite against the complainant and instead of mitigating his offence aggravated it. He therefore convicted him on all the three charges and sentenced as above.

—:o:—

Women Workers Convicted.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15.

Mrs. Arubala Sen and five other women were sentenced to pay a fine of fifty rupees each, in default two months' simple imprisonment on a charge of obstructing a thoroughfare and disobeying a police order. Ashalata Pal was detained till the rising of the court in consideration of her tender age. All the accused women asked shopkeepers of Burra Bazar not to sell foreign cloth whereupon they were arrested.—A. P.

BANSDA U. P. ASSOCIATION GIVES RS. 10,000 IN PRIZES

—:o:—

The Secretary, B. U. P. Association, Bansda, wires:—

The December 15, saw the fifth drawing of the B. U. P. Association before a large and distinguished gathering of officials and non-officials of Bansda. The amounts distributed in prizes was about Rs. 10,000 First prize of Rs. 4,000 goes to Shrishri Gopal Jayanti in Calcutta and N. Varadaraja Pilli of old Ayakudi Palni in Madras Presidency gets the second prize of Rs. 1,000. The humanitarian work of the association thus goes on even in these hard times. The hospital proposed to be build out of the funds is already under construction.

BOMB OUTRAGE SUSPECTS

ARRESTED, DISCHARGED AND RE-ARRESTED

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16.

Of the 27 volunteers prosecuted for violating an order under Sec. 144 and trespass into the Thakurabari of the President of Panchayat of South Garia, seven were sentenced to four months' R. I., 19 being of tender age warned and discharged and one was fined Rs. 15. The accused pleaded not guilty and said they were there to arrange for the reception of Mr. H. N. Brailsford and took shelter in the Thakurbari from rain. They were strangers to the locality and not aware of the order.

Barisal.—Three persons were arrested in connection with the bomb outrage at the house of senior Sub-Inspector of Kotwali in September last were discharged to-day but rearrested in connection with a dacoity at Maidhabpasha.

Calcutta.—Eleven persons perwere arrested to-day at Howrah under Sec. 158 for being hired to take part in an unlawful assembly. Two were arrested in Burrabazaar area while picketing.

NAGPUR, Dec. 15.

Dr. Khare was released from the Central Jail this evening. Immediately on receipt of a telephonic message to release Dr. Khare, Major N. S. Jatar, Superintendent of the Central Jail conveyed him to his residence. Dr. Khare looked very much pulled down.—A. P.

PORCELAIN FACTORY FOR MYSORE

Legislative Council Discussion.

BANGALORE, Dec. 16.

Replying to intepellation relating to Mysore Iron Works, Mr. Ranga Rao, General Secretary, said that owing to continued depression in iron, steel and wood distillation industries, staff labour on the Bhadravati Works was reviewed during the year, retrenching the expenditure by Rs. 90,000 annually. Net loss on the works for the five years ending June, 1930, was Rs. 2,64,337.

Demands for supplementary grants under various heads were made. Speaking on important cut motion against a demand for Rs. 73,000 for starting a Government porcelain factory, Mr. Srinivas Iyengar, retired Executive Councillor, feared that the present time was inopportune for making such new ventures especially when reserves were being steadily drained. Government relied on loans for meeting the existing commitments.

The demand was carried by 21 votes to 18. The President having disallowed certain resolutions and an adjournment notice which had been given by members of the Peoples' Party in the Council the latter wholly refrained from discussions but voted in a body against all the demands which were carried by official majority.—A. P.

WOMAN LEADER JAILED

ILLIECT SALT SELLERS JAILED

—:o:—

For Taking Prabhat Phery

Srimati Lachmidevi, a prominent Congress worker of Shikarpur and several others were arrested for taking out Prabhat Pheries in defiance of the police ban. She was sentenced to three months and brought over to Hyderabad Central Prison. She is the second lady from Sind who has gone to jail. The first being Gangdevi who also hails from same place.

SALE OF ILLICIT SALT.

Fifteen volunteers of the local Naujwan Bharat Sabha were arrested for selling illicit salt in the Court of City Magistrate on 12th instant. They have been convicted to various terms, ranging from four to six months and excepting one all were placed in 'C' class.

Dr. Choitram Gidwani undergoing two years' imprisonment is still in a Nursing Home in Karachi. Dr. Choithram Day was celebrated all over Sind on 7th instant.

FRENCH FLYING BOAT AT CHANDERNAGORE.

—:o:—

CHANDERNAGORE, Dec. 14.

A French flying boat, "Arlois", arrived at the French Colony from Saigon yesterday. On its way to Chandernagore, it halted at Rangoon, Bangkok, Akyab and Chittagong. The object of the visit of the seaplane is to study the possibility of an extension of the air-service from Baghdad to Saigon in Indo-China by the Orient Air Company which runs a similar service from Marseilles to Baghdad.

The flying boat alighted in the river in front of Government House and was moored near the Borai-Chanditola Ghat. The Consul General for France, the Administrator of Chandernagore and other officials were present to watch the landing. There were also a large crowd on the river bank. The chief pilot is M. Winckler.

The plane leaves for Saigon on December 16.—A. P.

PRABHAT PHERIES BANNED.

—:o:—

Magisterial Order Enforced

—:o:—

BELGAUM, Dec. 15.

Police enforced this morning the District Magistrate's ban under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code on Prabhat Pheries in Belgaum. A posse of constables assisted by a party of Kitchener police stopped a number of pheries going in various directions in the city and made about thirty-five arrests amongst the pheries. There was a hartal in the city throughout the day. A procession was held in the afternoon. All those arrested with the exception of one person were released later.—A. P.

RUGBY.—Severe dislocation of traffic both in streets and on underground railways and serious damage to business property besides interruption of telephones and electric light services in immediate district were caused by bursting of twenty-four inch water main at corner of Oxford Street and Tottenham Court Road, this morning just as city workers were arriving from suburbs.—B. O. W.

RUGBY.—It was announced in Commons that Electoral Reform Bill would be introduced before Christmas.—B. O. W.

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76

ALL-INDIA SARASWAT BRAHMIN CONFERENCE

Arrangements For The Third Session.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Dec. 13.

Arrangements are almost complete for holding the 3rd Session of the All-India Saraswat Brahmin Conference, which commence on the 27th December. Pandit Kanshi Ram, M.A., M.O.L., Inspector of Sanskrit Schools, Beneres, has been elected to preside over its deliberations. The Reception Committee which consists of leading local Brahmins, are making all possible efforts to make it a great success. The conference is meeting at a critical period in the history of Brahmins and, it is, therefore, necessary that Leading Saraswat Brahmins all over India should assemble at one place to evolve a scheme for the betterment of the community. That cannot be better done than on the occasion of the conference when Brahmins from far and near will be present. The Reception Committee requests the Saraswat Brahmins all over India not to missthis unique opportunity to serve their brethren and to attend the conference in their thousands.

The Reception Committee has already received assurances from Brahmin Sabhas and Committees in other provinces that they will be sending large contingents of delegates to the Conference, and on the basis of their assurances, it is a position to say that delegates are expected from such far off provinces as Bombay and Bengal.

Along with the Conference the Reception Committee has decided to hold three exhibtions:—

1 Art Exhibition, 2 Ayurvedic Exhibition, and 3 Exhibition of Sanskrit and Hindi books and old Manuscripts. Symposiums and Musical concerts have also been arranged for the entertainment of delegates and visitors.

Arrangements for lodging and board, free of charge, of delegates are also in progress. In order to ensure that this work receives proper attention, a sub-committee has been formed for the purpose. Intending delegates are requested to intimate the day and time of their arrival at Lahore, to the office of the Reception Committee, Said Mitha Bazaar, Lahore, so that arrangements may be made for their reception and accommodation. Communications to this effect should reach the office by the 23rd December, 1930.

Lahore is sufficiently cold during Christmas; and intending visitors and delegates are, therefore, requested to bring with them sufficient warm clothing and bedding, so that they may not be inconvenienced on that score.

The Reception Committee also wishes it to be widely known that all persons coming to Lahore from over 100 miles to attend the Conference, can avail themselves of the X'mas concessions offered by the Railways. The concession rate fare will mean a good deal of saving to them.

A. I. Ayurvedic Conference And Exhibition.

—:o:—

Mr. Y. Lakshminarasimha Sastry, Hon. General Secretary, 21st All-India Ayurvedic Conference, (Krishnaraja Mohalla), Mysore writes:—

The 21st All-India Ayurvedic Conference and Exhibition will come off on the 27th and 29th inst. in Mysore, under the presidentship of Mahamahopadhyaya Kaviraj Gananathasen, Saraswathi, M.A., L. M. & S. of Calcutta. Rajakarya Praveena P. G. D'Souza, Esqr., B.A., B. L., Third Member of the Executive Council of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, will open the Conference.

The response from the Vaidyas from all over India is fairly good. Many delegates and stall holders have already registered their names. Learned essays in Sanskrit, English, Hindi and Kanarese are pouring in. To avoid disappointment, all Vaidyas and Sympathisers are earnestly requested to get the names registered in the office and give detailed addresses of their neighbour Vaidyas at their earliest.

Intending movers of resolutions either in the Mahasammelan or in the Provincial Sammelan are requested to kindly send the same so as to reach this office not later than the 20th instant.

OIL CONCESSIONS TO STANDARD OIL.

PESHAWAR, Dec 16.

The Afghan Government is stated to have granted important oil mining concessions to the Standard Oil Company of America.—A. P.

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CONTENTS.
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy — K. R. Cama
Framji Cowasji Banaji — J. N. Tata
Naorouji Ferdoonji — Sir D. E. Wacha
Byramji Jeejeebhoy — Sir P. M. Mehta
Sir Dinshaw Petit — Sir M. M. Bhownaggree
S. S. Bengalee — B. M. Malabari
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G. A. NATESAN & Co., PUBLISHERS, MADRAS.

"WE ARE NOT MERE LINKS IN AN IRON CHAIN."

—:o:—

Real Tests Of Civilisation

Under the Caption "The Things Excellent" the Gazette (Montreal) writes:—

All our social problems converge to a single point. What is the secret of human progress? A modern historian, writing upon this subject, says that any serious person when informed that a nation is making strides in civilization will ask two questions. One is whether its citizens are growing purer in their private habits. The other is whether they are growing more true and just in their dealings. Muscular brawn and sharpened wits wrought up to superior force and cunning are not the ultimate measure of civihzation. They are, in point of fact, the main features of barbarism, unless better directed. Cleverness can be satanic in its influence and effect. The progress of civilization depends upon the extent of the domain reclaimed under the moral law, the same authority informs us. In much briefer phrase and in a letter which has been called the miniature of civilization and the noblest expression of spiritual illumination, St. Paul gives answer in these terms: "I pray that your love may ever row and grow "in all knowledge and universal discernment, so that ye may approve the things that excel."

Love working through knowledge, and with ever-deepening insight to the end that personal choice may instantly fall and firmly grasp the values that transcend —such is the gist of Christian teaching upon human progress. All our social problems come back to the moral quality and culture of the individual just as the sky is reflected in the rain-drop, or the stars find their energy in the electric atom. What we call the ideal is the real in closest contact with our lives; not a mere extra or fantastic embroidery of human experience, but rather vital as the sunlight to the growth of creatures at the earth level. Every act of creation is primarily an act of judgment, and with increased knowledge we learn to separate good from evil and right from wrong. Man is the only creature who can conceive the exaltation of the spiritual above the visible world, and within his own sphere order the world estate after the creative model. Shelley declared that poetry is the influence which defeats the curse which binds us to be subjected to the accident of surrounding things. In like manner. Emerson has said that the first effort of thought tends to relax the despotism of the senses which binds us to nature as though we were a part of it. The point to be noticed is that we do not construe history as a mechanic process, nor as an accident. It is considered, alike in its material improvements and spiritual developments, the record and outcome of free will and free action. Were it deemed a purely fatalist resolution of cosmic forces, history could have no possible meaning for us, and to read it would be an utter waste of time.

NOT LINKS IN AN IRON CHAIN.

The wise selection of the best of the things we know to excel, and which provide for a further step in the advance of our civilization—this is our immediate duty within the sphere and the hour allotted to us. Art, culture, education, the evolution story, are all creative processes ever producing out of pre-existing forms new qualities and characters, the faculty of thought being employed to develop moral and spiritual values not less than to raise physical operations to fuller power and a loftier expression. It is not true to say that we are mere links in an iron chain. It is much truer to say that we are responsible for forging the links of which the chain itself is composed So far as we know, not a single atom of matter has been added to the physical universe since the time this globe of ours was an inert mass, and the greatest step in the creational development was the birth of man, justly called nature's crowning work. It is in and through man we see toil co-operant to end, and the cosmical process translated into genuine history. As the mystics have taught us, the human soul sits at the centre of all things, and the energy of the life divine within the soul of man has wrought those changes in human history which from within have renewed and elevated the structure, and ideals of human society, so far as this has been already done. And vain it is to talk about the primeval uprush of life through countless millions of years in the past, unless in this hour and at the opportunity that now is, we recognize the force of the Genesis story applicable afresh in all ages, namely that the earth is given of God to man to dress and to keep it. Professor Sidgwick has said that what is most disappointing in our so-called culture is the want of appresiation of the sap of progress of the creative and active element in things. In things? In the sheer fact that all things strive to ascend, and ascend in their striving? Useful enough is this lesson so far as it goes; but surely its express value lies in the prompting. the urge man thus gains to play his part in the great drama and fill to the full his own life in communion with God and the expounding of the Divine righteousness. Truly, this, and nothing short of this, is man's worship, which, being literally interpreted, signifies his worth-ship.

CHRISTIAN VIEW OF LIFE.

Just now we seem to be groping rather confusedly in the cryptic labyrinth of notions or ideas which touch upon the ages sunken in the misty oblivion of the remote past or exploring the facts which have long ago passed out of reach and practical use. Where man first made his start in the creational series; at what point and in what manner religious ideas first came within the cycle of human experience; whence came the first glimmerings of moral concept or of spiritual illumination to our race—all these things are of interest, and must be so, to the curious mind. But if the mind stays in them, of what value can they be? If they are brought forward and filmed before our gaze in suchwise as to lessen our respect for the dignity of man or to support the theory that life is merely a shallow mirror of pleasurable sensations, and this earth our wilderness. workshop, garden and grave, of what advantage hoarding up memoirs that are doomed to be scattered like a roadside puff of dust? This is, assuredly, not the Christian view of life and its progressive unfolding. Christianity sets up the spiritual element above all else. It has been described as proposing the angelic life as a model for the imitation of men. Its activities are fed from the springs of a lofty devotion. It draws its inspiration from—

"That fountain ever pure, abundant,
Whose source is hid from mortal sight,
Circling through worlds unnumbered,
Radiant with eternal light."

Not in any document nor tradition, do its ultimate values stand, but rather in the imperishable treasure of bright and vallant souls in whom knowledge has grown into wisdom, and judgment grown into beauty and vision. Freshly have the noblest souls chosen the things excellent and have builded up life in truth, virtue, and sacred power after the image of the Christ, of whom it is said that through the tabernacle of the flesh. He has opened up a new and living way to God.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

—:o:—

Marked Decline In Jute Shares.

A WEEKLY REVIEW.

DHANJISHAH DEC 15

Messrs. Moosa and Co. have issued the following weekly review dated Calcutta, the 13th instant:—

JUTE SHARES.

Since our last report there has been a marked decline in all jute shares particularly Howrahs and Kamarhattys. The reason for this decline has been a weak gunny market. Rumours reached this market on Thursday that during November stocks of hessians in U. S. A. went up by about 2 crores and the consumption during November in North America was of 5.70 crores only. If during December the consumption figure in America comes to about the same as in November there is bound to be a further increase in stocks either in America or at this end. Kamarhattys dropped lowest to Rs. 522 and Howrahs to Rs. 49-1. Other shares are all quieter again with investors withdrawn.

At the close speculative issues were slightly steady at the decline whereas other shares were quiet.

DIVIDENDS.

At the time of writing the dividends of the following "Yule group" mills for their half-year ended 30th November, 1930, were made known:—Lothian at Rs. 12-8, Cheviot Rs. 10, Orient Rs. 7-8, Delta Rs. 17-8, and Caledonian Rs 20, all per share.

JUTE FABRICS.

Hessian market in the early part of the week was quietly steady with a small fluctuation in prices. Both the speculators and mills have done a moderate business for forward positions. Overseas markets are still uninterested. During the latter part of the week prices gave way and were lower all round. Heavy-goods market in the beginning was fully steady with prices well maintained, but towards the close following the easier hessian market prices eased off to a small extent. Both closed quiet. Fatka Hessians (February) dropped from Rs. 8-2 to Rs. 7-12, closing at Rs. 7-13.

The prices for the P.D. orders during the week were as under:—

	9 Porters.	11 Porters
Opened at Rs.	8-0	10-6
Lowest at Rs.	7-12	10-1
Highest at Rs.	8-1	10-6
Closed at Rs.	7-13	10-1

RAW JUTE.

Market was quiet but steady during the week and there has been a small fluctuation in prices Owing the up-country markets being steadier sellers were unwilling to discount. Mills have shown no interest. Outside markets are not interested at the present levels Market closed quietly steady. The fluctuation in prices during the week was as under:—

	December.	March
Opened at Rs.	31-3	33-6
Lowest at Rs.	30-0	32-4
Highest at Rs.	31-3	33-6
Closed at Rs.	30-2	32-6

COALS.

The total turnover during the week has again been limited in this section. The only feature was an appreciation in the price of Amalgamatd of over a rupee on the publication of their half-yearly reports and accounts which disclosed very satisfactory working results. Both raisings and despatches have improved and suitable developments are in hand to ensure the ability of the Collieries to meet the demand for C P. coal. The output for the current half-year has been fully sold. The directors have recommended a dividend of annas 10 per share for the half-year just closed, as against annas 8 per share paid during the previous half-year. The revenue accounts have also disclosed lower raising costs in comparison with the previous half-year, while sales have materially improved.

The downward movement of Bengal coal has been arrested, presumably on the issue of their reports and accounts for the half-year ended 31st October, 1930. In that report it is stated that both raisings and despatches have been adversely affected during the period under review. The causes of the former being the absenting of the miners in larger numbers than usual owing to the unsettled conditions of the country and to foodstuffs being available at exceptionally low rates while the latter is accounted for the general trade depression consequently the profit for the half-year has been considerably reduced. The directors, however, are trying their best to maintain the reputation of this, the premier coal concern of the country. A dividend of Rs. 15 per share has been recommended.

Latest reports from the Coalfields indicate no change in the position of the industry.

PREFERENCE AND DEBENTURES.

A fair business was reported in Jute Mills' Preference shares at full rates while other industrial Preferences were more or less on offer.

Jute Mills' debentures were unobtainable and no business was put through. A transaction was reported in 7 per cent. Elgin Mills' debentures at par while Calcutta Municipal and Port Trust issues have found a number of buyers, but scarcity of scrip again prevented any large business being done.

COTTONS.

A fair turnover resulted in Kesoram (Ord.) at slightly better rates and at the close they are standing at Rs. , while a small lot of Bengal Luxmi changed hands at Rs. 88. New Victoria (Ord.) were also mentioned Rs. 1-12. The announcement of the reduction of Capital by Kesoram cotton mills by cancelling capital to the extent of Rs. 7-8 per share upon each of the ordinary shares has not weakened the value of the ordinary shares at all.

TEAS.

Only a small business was put through at about last levels. A small lot of Baradighi changed hands at Rs. 38 while Patrakola were dealt in at Rs. 775 and Sapoi at Rs. 10. Sarugaon accounted for a deal at Rs. 7-8 and East India at Rs. 10-10. With the exception of leaf teas. prices at the auction sale held on Monday this week showed slight improvement.

RAILWAYS.

Enquiry, in this section, has been of a desultory nature and only a solitary deal in Howrah-Sheakhala was reported at the slightly better rate of Rs. 89 per share. Futwa-Islampore, on the other hand, have been on offer at Rs. 80 against the last listed rate of Rs. 80, without meeting any response from buyers.

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Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Yasukunj Maru ..	12000	....	@18Dec
Calcutta Maru ..	5339	16 Dec.	20 Dec.
*Tsurushi Maru ..	4646	18 Dec.	24 Dec.
xKaga Maru ..	5800	30 Dec.	13 Jan.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@12 Jan
*Uwa Maru	11000	....	@27 Jan
okushima Maru ..	5976	17 Jan.	30 Jan.
*Geneva Maru ..	6785	17 Jan:	24 Jan.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	....	@10Feb
Tango Maru ..	6893	30 Jan.	13 Feb.
Tottori Maru ..	5973	11 Feb.	23 Feb.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	....	@24Feb.

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Terukuni Maru ..	12000	23 Dec.	8 Jan.
Yakusan Maru ..	10500	7 Jan.	21 Jan.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	21 Jan.	7 Feb.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Katsuta			
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	1 Jan.	7 Jan.
Asama Maru ..	22000	20 Jan.	27 Jan.
Hikawa Maru ..	22000	4 Feb.	10 Feb.

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Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Honolulu Maru	9th Dec.	21st Dec.
Hankow Maru ..	13th Dec.	25th Dec.
Shinsi Maru ..	21st Dec.	30th Dec.
Sumatra Maru ..	25th Dec.	8th Jan.
Shinnoh Maru ..	3rd Jan.	13th Jan.
Hamburg Maru	8th Jan.	22nd Jan.
Havre Maru ..	23rd Jan.	8th Feb

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STOCKS AND SHARES.

—:o:—

QUIET BUT STEADY TONE.

Prices Fluctuate Within Narrow Range.

Bombay, Dec. 17.

The Stock Exchange was open for one hour only during which time the tone was rather quiet but steady. There was a fair volume of business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. The market opinion is rather divided. There some who are inclined to take a constructive stand in view of the present low level of share prices and good prospects for our mill industry. Others are inclined to take a cautious view in view of expectations of unfavourable budget foreshadowing increase in taxation. However there is utter absence of sellers and while prices may fluctuate irregularly, there seems to be no reason for any important decline.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Dec. 17

Bombay Dyeing 647 48 43
Century 232 31
Colaba 105
Crescent 71-14
Fazul 363 64 58
Indore 330
Madhowji N 330
Nagpur 356 55
New Great 155
Pearl 223 21
Simplex 68 66-14
Swadeshi 267
Burma 457 55
Hydro 104-6 3
Tram 116-4
Deb 273, 71-14
Ord 23-12 6 4
Bundi 12-4 N
Indian 170
Katni Ord 138-12 N
Alcock 156 N

MILLS

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 17.

100 Ahm. Advance	306-4
50 Apollo	3-0-0
10 Bom: Cotton P:	3-12
500 Bom: Cotton	130
250 Bom. Dyeing	643-12
250 Bradbury P:	160
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	231-4
500 Central India P:	444-6
100 Central India	355
100 Colaba	105-10
100 Coorla	147-8
100 Crescent	71-14
250 Currim	62-8
250 David	110
250 Dawn	510
200 Ed: Sassoon	50
10 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-6-6
100 Elphinstone P:	20
100 Elphinstone	5-12
250 Fazulbhoy	358-12
100 Finlay	77
1000 Framji Petit	170
100 Gokak	117-8
1000 Hindustan	1405
100 Indore Balwa	330-0
100 Jamshed Pref:	60
250 Jamshed	10
50 Kastoorchand	11-4
100 Khatau	102-8
100 Kohinoor	127-8
250 Laxmi	937-8
100 Madhawji	30-0
250 Madras United	275
1000 Maneckji Petit	730
100 Meyer Sassoon	45
1000 Moraji Mysore	354-6 105
200 New Great P:	146-4
200 New Great	155
100 New City	60
100 Pabani	123-12
250 Pearl	221-4
100 Phoenix	292-8
10 Premier	1-0-0
100 Shapurji	5-12
1000 Sholapur	1477-8
250 Simplex	66-14
100 Swan	75
100 Swadeshi	266-4
25 Tata P:	14
25 Tata	30
500 Vishnu P:	567-8
500 Vishnu	1405
100 Western	690

BANKS

100-50 Baroda	69-12
50-52 Cntral	14-8
10-5 Eastern	74
500 Imperial	1210
500-125 Imperial Contr:	305
100-50 India	81-8
5 Union	3-5

CEMENT

10 Bundi	12-4
70 Gwalior	74
250 Indian	170
100 Katni 1st P:	103
100 Katni 2nd P:	104-8
40 Katni Dr.	553-12
100 Katni	138-12
10 Punjab P:	9-10
10 Punjab	8-2
100 Shahabad	130

INSURANCE

10 Jupiter P.	8-2
15 Jupiter	7-14
15 New India	15-2
200-100 Oriental	1550
10 Vulcan	5

ELECTRIC

100 Ahmedabad	121-4
100 Andhra Val. P.	940
1000 Andhra Val.	585-0
50 Bomb. Tram P.	65-8
50 Bom. Tram	116-4
100 Tata Hydro P:	104-0
100 Tata Hydro	104-6
1000 Tata Power P:	1042-8
1000 Tata Power	415

RAILWAYS

500 Ahm. Prantaij	307-8
100 Amritsar Patti	113-12
100 Central Provin:	90-0
100 Dho. Baramati	89
100 Guzrat	66-0
90 Mandra Bhon	65-0
500 Tapti Valley	677-8

MINING

10 Central India	2-0
10 Shivrajpur	12-8
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	122-8
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	44-8
30 Tata Steel D.	271-14
75 Tata Steel	23-4

MISCELLANEOUS

100 Alcock	156-4
80 Bom: Uganda	16-0
250 Bom: Steam P:	200
250 Bom. Steam	162-8
50 Bom. Telephone	41-0
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	3-5-0
125 Bom. Burma Old	455
50 Bom. Burma New	178-12
100 Ind. Bleaching	103-12
15 Scindia	6-4-6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, Dec. 17.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 63-6.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90-5.
4 per cent. Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89-4.
4 per cent. Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 74-5.
4 1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95-4.
4 1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 83-3
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94-10
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 96-5.
5 per cent. Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 94-2.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100-1.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100-14.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933-36 Rs. 100|14.
6 1/2 per cent. B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104|11.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 72-10.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 71|10.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 71|10.
5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 89-4.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101|9.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101|9.

FORWARD RATES.

7th Jan. 1931 Settlement.
3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 63-4-6.
5 p. c. 1945-55 Rs. 100-12-3.
Tone of Market.—Easy.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Dec. 17.

Castorseeds May delivery opening Rs. 27/5; lowest Rs. 27/2/6; closing Rs. 27/12.
Groundnut Seeds Feb. delivery opening Rs. 26/3; lowest Rs. 26/2; closing Rs. 26/6.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 17.

	Bales.
Khandeish	4881
Central India	634
Barsi-Nugger	2671
Hyderabad-Gaorani	526
Berar	6239
Central Provinces	3329
Dholiera	612
N.-W. Provinces	2170
Rajutana	163
Sind-Punjab	746
Compta-Dharwar	98
Westerns-Northerns	10
Americans	43
Cotton	22022
Wheat	707
Linseed	481
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	305
Gingellyseeds	1409
Poppyseeds	24
Groundnuts	20483
Castorseeds	824
Rice	1202
Myrabollams	1130
Cottonseeds	13724
Gram	1077
Joowar	536
Maize	33
Barley	272
Bajree	227
	tons.
Coal	2570

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

EX-GODOWN.

Bombay, Dec. 17.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 401 per ton.
Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 23 per case of 84 lbs.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 98 per ton.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 16.

December	7.24
January	7.24
March	7.33
May	7.58
July	7.76
September	7.91
November	8.15
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	7.75

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 17

Following a rise of 11 points in New York futures the local market ruled very steady on short covering and some fresh buying by a prominent firm. The offerings from nervous holders were well absorbed and the undertone of the market indicated that there is more inclination to buy than to sell. The market opened at Rs 172/8 for Broach A-M delivery and advanced to Rs 173/8 on short covering. At this level some liquidation depressed prices to Rs 172/8 but again improved to Rs. 173/8 on buying a local firm. Liverpool opening cables were steady which stimulated fresh buying. Prices advanced to Rs. 174/12 but again declined on profit taking and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A.-M. 173/8.
Oomra D.-J. 142.
Oomra March 145/12.
Bengal D.-J. 125.
Bengal March 127/4.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 17.

Dec.	139.20
Mar.	120.00—0.20
June	114.60—1.50

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, Dec. 17

	To-day	Total.
F.G.M.G. Bengal	1900	5560
Fine M.G. Oomra	100	600

READY COOTTON SALES.

Bombay, Dec. 17.

70	Arjan Khimji	Sailu Old	135
100	Toyomankwak	Arvi	149½
55	C. V. Jagjivan	Amalner	144½
86	Bombay & Co.	Arvi	150
135	Gokaldas Dossa	Degaon Old	150
100	Do.	Harij	152
100	Currimbhai	Koci	137
80	A. Damodar	Nandgaon	141½
100	N. Gatehalli	Pachora	136
100	B. Karsondas	Khamgaon	148½
160	A. Damodar	Shegaon	146
200	P. R. Vakharia	Anjangaon	147½

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 17.

NEW CROP.

Bengal	132/138
Mathia	136/141
Khandeish	139/146
Akola/Khamgaon	142/149
Nagpur/Wardha	149/163
Barsi/Pandherpur	141/154
Jalna/Aurangabad	138/146
Khandwa/Sanawad	146/152
Indore	146/151

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Dec. 17.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	4881	48915
Central India	634	37465
Barsi and Nagar	2571	30238
Hyderabad-Gaorani	526	4742
Berar	6239	131302
Central Provinces	3329	57379
Total Oomras	18180	310041
Dholera	612	23495
N.-W. Provinces	2170	73265
Rajputana	163	8580
Sind-Punjab	746	39613
Broach		2218
Coompta & Dharwar	98	14749
Westerns-Northerns	10	7522
Cocoanada		16
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		11,239
Persian		75
American		8948
Egyptian and African		42943
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		119
Total	22022	542823

EXPORTS FOM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 11th Dec.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	1340	133569
Japan & China	7102	414557
Coast Ports	25	60657
Upcountry by Rail		34035
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		27252
Total	8467	615470

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Dec. 17.

F. P. Bales	1930-31	1929-30
Receipts to date 16-12-30	6505000	6371000
Receipt Yesterday 16-12-30	37000	67000
Exports to date 16-12-30	3632000	3849000
Stock at Ports 12-12-30	4149000	2651000
Stock at Interior Towns 12-12-30	1816000	1459000
Stock at Liverpool 12-12-30	917000	814000
Visible Supply 12-12-30	8177000	6278000
Quantity in Sight 12-12-30	9457000	10109000
Quantity Out of Sight 12-12-30	4369000	5825000

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, Dec. 17.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold, Ready	21	6	6
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement	21	6	6
Mint Gold, 2nd Settlement	21	6	9
Silver Ready	43	15	0
Silver, 1st Settlement	43	12	0
Silver, 2nd Settlement	43	4	0

OLD CROP.

Nagar-Vambori	129/134
Khandwa-Sanavad	135/140
Indore-Ujjain	136/150
Mirai-Sangli	133/138
Coompta	186/206
Tirupur-Cambodia	215/240

AMERICAN COTTON EXCHANGES

Further Bank Failures Weakens Wall-Street

COTTON IMPROVES ON SHORT COVERING

—:o:—

BOMBAY, Dec. 17.

Further failures of three Banks in the United States of America caused considerbale weakness in wall Street. Most of the investors are parting with their holdings and an air of distrust prevails. This feeling was reflected on the New York Cotton Exchange and one time prices recorded a decline of 8 points under previous closing. The market was influenced as the opening by firm advices from Liverpool and within half an hour prices registered a rise of 22 points on heavy short covering. Bank failure and weakness of Wall Street encouraged heavy selling and prices were quoted 30 points under the highest level reached after opening of the session. Towards the close short covering again evidenced some recovery and the market closed at a net rise of 15 to 11 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 15 points to 9.60c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market after rapid fluctuation in prices closed at a rise of 8 points. Spott cotton prices showed good undertOne and closed at a rise of 18 points at 0.23c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market was due to open at a decline of 5 points on parity with overnight New York closing. but presence of short covering orders was responsible for firm opening at a rise of 2 points. Prices steadily advanced on continued demand and by noon a rise of 8 points was established. In the afternoon the market becamme weak on selling orders from Bombay and America and after losing greater portion of the improvement closed at a net rise of 1 to 2 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 9 points to 5.21d per lb and sales amounted to 3,000 bales.

Empire cotton futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 1 to 2 points. Increased short covering hardened prices of Egyptian cotton prices which closed at a gain of 13 to 15 points.

HEAVY DECLINE IN SILVER AFFECT COTTON.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. in their report state that prices reacted yesterday on "shorts'- covering and would have been better but for the heavy decline in Silver prices. The unsatisfactory state of the World's trade indicated by the continued falling off in consumption of American Cotton, the uncertainty of the political situation in South-America and India and the doubt of what the next budget may effect in increased taxation in America, England, India and elsewhere, are a deterrent to any new enterprise and traders appear disinclined to enter the market though prices look very tempting.

Apar tfrom the above uncertainty, the only bullish point which seems to exist at the moments the enormous amount of outside growths that are hedged in the Liverpool and New York "Futures" Markets and which cannot be tendered against the American Contracts. Also, possibly the market looks temporarily oversold by Wall Street operators and some further covering might ensue before the turn of the year but any material advance yet at present loks most improbable.

With regard to next acreage, sales of fertilizers and mules in America to-date are reported to be considerably below last year this time but this is no positive indication as this date of the extent of reduction we still continue to recommend straddle of buying July Sakel Egyptian against sales of July Americans.

—:o:—

PRIVATE CABLES.

New Jork January Highest 9.56 (10-30 a.m.)

New York January lowest 9.26 (2.17 p.m.)

Liverpool.—Market closed quiet but stedy. There were further gains registered before noon, with short covering in evidence in the after-noon. Bombay sold, while American selling was irregular and somewhat nervous towards the closing.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day cable information from their friends:—

Liverpool.—America cables, three further banks failures but Stock Market firmer.

New York.—Numerous country banks failures necessitate Wall Street selling, depressing all markets. Cotton doing well. Covering. Legge said "Low enough."

New York.—Unfavourable demand conditions. Unfavourable general conditions. Expect a temporary upward reaction, but look for lower prices later on. Liquidation is on in selling and will probably have to run its course. There is no disposition to bull prices; rather there is inclination to let the market drift as it may.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents:—

NEW YORK CABLES.

9 a.m.: World production of all kinds of cotton this season is preliminarily estimated at 26,700,000 bales, the same as that of last year. Consumption all kinds of cotton amounted to 24,743,000 bales last year.

Cloth sales by U. S. Mills were less than production, mill margins showing slight decrease. Mill situation elsewhere remained unchanged.

LIVERPOOL.

11-15 a.m.:—Indian buying, better Egyptian, steady tone.

NEW YORK CABLES.

3-45 p.m.: Textiles very quiet, prices easier. Sentiment preponderantly bearish, heavy general selling continues but market developing resistance. Think very close to bottom.

REUTER'S CABLES.

New York market early advanced on higher Liverpool advices, later declined on weakness of Wall Street and again rose on covering by shorts.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) equal to 5.31.

Broach A|M (Expected) Rs. 172-1|2 equal to 3.91.

Difference 140 points equal to Rs. 62.

New York May (Close) 10.02 equal to 5.01.

Broach A|M (Expected) Rs. 172-1|2. equal to 3.91.

Difference 110 points equal to Rs. 48.

LIVERPOOL-NEW YORK.

(At Liverpool close) Jan. 67, May 60 (American points.)

NEW YORK COTTON YARNS.

Yarns, Southern, Single Skeins, 20's. per lb.

Yarns, Southern, 2-ply Skeins, Average grade, 40's, per lb.

Yarns, Southern, 2-uly Skeins, Combed, 60's, per lb.

9 Dec. cents. 21; 16 Dec. cents 21.

9 Dec. cents. 36 (New Orleans Spot 9.92); 16 Dec. cent 35½ (New Orleans Spot 9.23).

Yarns, Southern, 2-ply Skeins. 9 Dec. cents. 51½; 16 Dec. cents. 50½

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool. Dec. 16.

Dec. close at 4/7s 1/4d.—3/4d.
Mar. close at 4s. 9d.—1d.
May close at 4/10s. 3/4d.—1-1/8d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

Dec. per bushel dol. 76-1/2—5/8.
Mar. per bushel dol. 79-1/4 unchanged.
May per bushel dol. 81 unchanged.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

Feb. 11.04—1.
Mar. 11.06 up 1.

WHEAT CABLE (CHICAGO.

"Market closed easy. Prices declined on more favourable weather in the South-West, liquidation and favourable weather in the Eastern Belt."

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Dec. 16.

Jan.	9.47	pl. .15
Jan. (New Contract)	9.49	pl. .15
March (New Contract)	9.75	pl. .11
May (New Contract)	10.02	pl. .12
July (New Contract)	10 20	pl. .12
Oct. (New Contract)	10.45	pl. .14
Middling Spot	9.60	pl. .15

—:o:—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Dec. 16.

Decembe	9.44	pl. .14
January	9.48	pl. .08
Middling Spot	9.23	pl. .18

NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 16.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

New York. 11-55 a.m.—

Jan. (New Contract)	9.43
March (New Contract)	9.73
May (New Contract)	9.93

New York. Noon Call.—

Jan. (New Contract)	9.44
March (New Contract)	9.72
May (New Contract)	9.90

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Dec. 16.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	37.000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	7.000
Day's Exports to the Continent	44.000

—:o:—

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 16.

Broach, Good	Unquoted.
Broach, Fully Good	3.75
Broach, Fine	3.95
Oomra, Good	3.20
Oomra, Fully Good	3.40
Oomra, Fine	3.60
Bengal, Good	2.95
Bengal, Fully Good	3.10
Bengal, Fine	3.25
Scinde, Good	Unquoted.
Scinde, Fully Good	3.10
Scinde, Fine	3.25

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 16.

	Opening	Closing.
December		5.02 pl. .02
January	5.03	5.05 pl. .02
February		5.10 pl. .02
March	5.14	5.16 pl. .02
April		5.22 pl. .02
May	5.27	5.29 pl. .02
June		5.34 pl. .02
July	5.39	5.40 pl. .02
August		5.44 pl. .02
September		5.48 pl. .02
October	5 52	5.52 pl. .01
November		5.56 pl. .01
December		5.60 pl. .01
Middling Spot		5.21 pl. .09

—:o:—

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES

Liverpool, Dec. 16.

	Bales
Sales at Liverpool	3,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

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COTTON MARKET FORECAST FOR 1931

The cotton trade will be interested to know that Gann's Cotton Forecast for 1930 proved wonderfully accurate, and the market registered four big falls during the year in March, July, October and December exactly as forecasted; we shall be glad to send a free copy of the chart giving the dates of Gann's Forecast along with the dates of acutal movement of the market to all interested therein. Ganns similarly valuable Forecast for the next year is now ready, and may be had for Rs. 283/-. If you have missed the opportunity of making money from this year's big decline, you will do well to have a copy of the 1931 forecast and make big profits during the coming year. A copy of the current month's forecast will be supplied free if you place your order immediately.

BOMBAY NEWS AGENCY Hasanalli Effendi Road, KARACHI.

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HYDARI AND BIKANER BOOST FEDERATION.

States Can Do What British Government Cannot.

"NO ONE RACE HAS BEEN LONG ABLE TO RULE INDIA!"

—:0:—

—SIR A. HYDARI

LONDON, December 16.

Before a crowded audience at Caxton Hall under the auspices of the East India Association, the Marquis of Zetland presiding, Sir Akbar Hydari lectured on "Hyderabad to-day."

Sir A. Hydari, briefly traced the history of the Hyderabad State and said that centuries of conflict through which India, and notably Deccan, had passed and military leaders it had produced, not only proved the falseness of the contention that India was unable to supply competent military officers but also proved that no one to maintain long hold over All-race or creed had ever been able India, which was one reason why he believed that the system of Federation had a better chance of giving peace and contentment than any system which attempted to treat the country as a homogenous whole: Sir Hydari was proud to say that there had been most remarkable progress in the last nineteen years.

TRIBUTE TO THE NIZAM.

Sir Akbar paid a sincere tribute to the way the present Nizam had identified himself with every scheme for development and the encouragement he had given to officers engaged on it. Nobody worked more laboriously; he had always been ready to support any measure designed for the betterment of conditions under which his people lived. Sir Akbar emphasised the fact that the Indian States with their traditions and independence were in a position to undertake experiments in certain directions which the centralised system of Government in British India rendered more difficult if not almost impossible.

He mentioned details of remarkable development in education, agriculture, public works, railways irrigation and all round economic progress achieved by Hyderabad under the present Nizam, outstanding amongst them being the establishment of Osmania University, particularly teaching being imparted in Urdu. Sir Akbar said that nowhere in India was more attention paid to the preservation of ancient monuments than Hyderabad whose ruler, though Moslem, had done as much as anyone in India to preserve Hindu and Buddhist art treasures.

The lecturer concluded by saying that he felt strongly that at the Round Table Conference the States had their own contributions to make to the political thought and their traditions and experience might prove of use in framing institutions which were taking shape at the Conference to-day, thus promoting the solution of the Indian problem more in harmony with the genius of the Indian people than a constitution taken bodily from western models.

STATES DISTINCT CONTRIBUTION.

H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner following Sir A. Hydari said that Indian States had not been standing still but under the guidance of progressive rulers had been making rapid advance all round. The States had a distinct contribution to make. Referring to the Round Table Conference the Maharaja said that under the system of federation India had a better chance of enjoying the fullest degree of peace and contentment than under any other scheme. Nothing had given him greater hope and confidence in the future of India than the substantial unity which existed among Indians.—Reuter.

INTERIM REPORT OF F. S. SUB-COMMITTEE NOTED.

Debate On Representation In Cabinet.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

A Committee of the Round Table Conference, this afternoon, Mr. MacDonald presiding, noted with very little discussion, the interim report of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee. Lord Sankey thanked the Committee for its co-operation, and said that he was there, not for any party but for India, his ambition being, as a result of the Conference, to see India happy and contented. The Conference in Committee then returned to discussion of the Report of the Provincial Constitution Sub-Committee, and continued debate on representation in the Cabinet. It then discussed the appointment of official Ministers, and dealt with minority representation. On behalf of certain minorities, the view was strongly advanced that this representation should be statutory, and not merely by a Government instrument of instruction. In the course of short discussion regarding the special emergency powers to be conferred on the Governor, the powers suggested in the Sub-Committee's report were criticised as too wide and too vague, but it was generally agreed that some well-defined powers should be given to him.

It was decided that the Conference should meet on 23rd December and then adjourn until 30th December.

LORD READING'S RECEPTION.

The Prince of Wales will attend Lord Reading's reception to the delegates to the Round Table Conference at Curzon's Street tonight.—Reuter.

UNIFORMITY OF DUTY ON FOREIGN LIQUOR.

ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS' Plea.

CALCUTTA, December 16

The annual general meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce concluded its session today. It adopted resolutions urging the uniformity of duty on foreign liquor, and amendment of the Indian Income-tax Act.—A. P.

TWO RANGOON ARMS ACT CASES.

RANGOON, Dec. 16.

The hearing commenced to-day before Mr. Crosby, District Magistrate, of two cases in which four Bengalees stand charged under the Arms Act. S. M. Majumdar, Accountant, Rangoon Development Trust, and his brother S. M. Majumdar, a B.Sc. student in the University College, are the accused in the first case.

In the second case in which A. M. Barua and N. L. Barua, a railway employee, are being prosecuted, the Inspector of Police said that on November 24 he searched a house in Mandalay Road where he found one automatic pistol, fully loaded and seven cartridges inside a match-box, besides several letters written in Bengalee. The case was adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

Extend Franchise And Women's Vote.

LADY CHATTERJEE'S PLEA.

"QUESTION OF MEDICAL AID IN INDIA IS SERIOUS."

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Lady Chatterjee, speaking at the Royal Empire Society, referring to a passage in the Simon Commission's report regarding the extension of franchise and women's vote, pointed out that the number of Indian women voters was negligible owing to the operation of property qualification. She declared: "We who have won the vote in England know that until women have a real say in questions of education and medical aid, the progress of India will not be made at the rate at which it should be. The number of qualified women doctors in India is totally inadequate, and the question of medical aid in India is serious". Lady Chatterjee also pleaded for adult education in India.—Reuter.

WOMEN'S STATUS AND WELFARE UNDER REFORMS

LONDON, Dec. 17.

A memorandum regarding the status and welfare of Indian women under the new constitution has been addressed to the Round Table Conference. Sixteen signatories headed by Sir Philip Hartog include Viscountess Astor, Miss Megan Lloyd George, Lady Cynthia Mosley, Lady Layton and Mrs. Jinarajadasa. The memorandum recommends the adoption of the Simon Commission recommendations regarding the equality of franchise and also the grant of franchise firstly, to the wife over 25 years of age (or preferably 21 years) of a man who had property qualification, and, secondly to the widow over that age whose husband at the death was so qualified. The group proposes sex equality regarding the contesting of seats in general constituencies and reservation of further number of seats in Provincial Council. It finally suggests the appointment of a Committee of the Round Table Conference immediately to deal with the matter.—Reuter.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH IMAM OF YANEN.

—:0:—

Lord Passfield's Conditions

LONDON, December 16.

In the House of Lords replying to Lord Lamington with regard to the relations with the Imam of Yanen, Lord Passfield said that the difficulty was that the Imam would not recognise that we had any right to be in Aden or in the neighbouring Protectorate. We could not enter into a treaty with him unless he was prepared to recognise our existing rights.

There was no indication of hostile activity on the frontier. Out of forty hostages detained by the Imam last May, one had died and two escaped. Lord Passfield did not see his way to press negotiations with the Imam at present.—Reuter.

BRITISH TRADE MISSION FOR EGYPT.

Sir Arthur Balfour To Preside

LONDON, December 16.

Rugby.—Trade Mission similar in character to the Trade Mission sent to other foreign countries with terms of reference corresponding to those of the mission which recently visited Japan, and is at present in China, has been appointed to visit Egypt early in new year. Its personnel consists of Sir Arthur Balfour (Chairman) Sir Alan Garrett Anderson, honorary resident of International Chamber of Commerce, Mr. W. B Blair, Director of Co-operative Wholesale Society and Mr. Kenneth Lee, the well-known Lancashire cotton manufacturer (member) Sir Arthur Balfour was Chairman of Government Committee on Industry and Trade appointed in 1924.—B.D.W.

LAND REVENUE AND WATER RATES.

Remission For Present Kharif Crops.

WELCOME MOVE OF PUNJAB GOVT.

LAHORE, Dec. 16.

The Punjab Government announce that in view of the special depressed conditions of cotton and rice, they have decided, only for the present kharif crops that there shall be remission in the combined demand for land revenue and water rates which exceeds Rs. 7 for cotton and Rs. 8-8 for rice per acre.

Fifteen districts will benefit in greater or less degree, namely Hissar, Rohtak, Ferozepore, Lahore, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Shaikhupura, Gujrat, Shahpur, Montgomery, Lyallpur, Jhang and Multan.

The intention is to reduce both the land revenue and the occupiers' rates by 25 per cent; but in no case will any reduction be made which would result in bringing the combined demand below Rs. 7 for cotton and Rs. 8-8 for rice. Government point out this will, seriously add to their financial anxieties as their resources prior to this decision already show a probable deficit of 67 lakhs. Nevertheless in view of the special circumstances, Government have decided to give effect to this remission.—Associated Press.

MUSLIM POET JAILED.

6 Months' R. I. For Verses.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16.

Kazi Nazrul Islam, the well-known Bengal Muslim poet has been sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to six months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of sedition in connection with a book of verses entitled "Pralaya Sikha" (Flames of Destruction), of which he is the author. In the course of his judgment, the Magistrate observed that the book was clearly seditious, and was an incitement of youth against the powers that be.—Associated Press.

ORDER OF MR. B. N. SASMAL.

Held To Be Bad In Character By High Court.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Graham have set aside the order of the District Magistrate of Midnapore under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, directing Mr. B. N. Sasmal, the well-known Congressman, to abstain from entering Midnapore district and to leave it by the next available train. Their Lordships held that the order was bad in character, and whatever might be the intention of Section 144, the Magistrate was not empowered to make a positive order directing a man to remove himself not only from his own house, but also from his own district.—Associated Press.

Bust of Sir R. B. Ghose ... Unveiled. ...

CALCUTTA BAR BOYCOTTS FUNCTION.

LAWYERS WHO ATTENDED ASKED TO EXPLAIN.

CALCUTTA, December 16

Sir James Crerar, Sir Brojendra Mitter, the Hon. Mr. B B Ghose, Sir Rajendranath Mookerjee, Sir Nalinranjan Chatterjee and the Raja Bahadur of Nashipur were present at the unveiling of the bust of Sir Rash Behari Ghose at the High Court by the Viceroy this morning.

In consequence of the decision of the Bar Association not to attend the ceremony, Dr. S. C. Baskar, senior Government Pleader, who was one of those present, has resigned the Presidentship of the Association. Vakil Advocates were mostly absent from the function, and those attending it are being asked to explain their action. These include Messrs. N. K. Basu, M.L.C., C. Biswas, M.L.A., and Jogesh Chandra Roy, one of the seniormost members of the Association.—A. P.

Sjt. Wasudeorao Yaderao Deshmukh, a banker and a rich landlord and also Chairman of the District Council of Wardha has resigned his Honorary Magistrateship as a protest against the Government's repressive policy.

Inquest On Body Of Lt.-Col. Simpson Adjourned.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16.

The inquest on the body of the late Lt.-Col. N. C. Simpson has been adjourned till December 23, on the application of the police, who submitted to the Coroner that important witnesses were still detained in hospitals.—Associated Press.

Dinesh Gupta Maintains Progress.

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CALCUTTA, December 13

Sjt. Dinesh Gupta, one of the alleged assailants of Col. Simpson, is reported to be doing well, and there has been no set-back to the progress he has so far maintained. There is another bullet lodged in the body and a second operation will be necessary in order to extract it.—A. P.

CUTTACK CONGRESS ORGANISATIONS DECLARE UNLAWFUL

CUTTACK, Dec. 16.
(By Mail.)

All Congress organisations in Cuttack have been declared unlawful by the District Magistrate, and in pursuance of this the inmates of the local Swaraj Ashram (17 in number), including boys of tender age, have been arrested.—A. P.

Flag Day In Viramgam.

(From a Correspondent.)

VIRAMGAM, Dec. 14.

To-day being 'Flag Day', a Prabhat-feri was taken out at 6 a.m. from the Samiti office. After parading the main thoroughfares of the town, it terminated at Sutarfali Chowk, where Shrimati Sunderaben Bhagvat performed the Flag Salutation ceremony.

From the early morning national flags were seen flying on many shops and buildings.

In the afternoon a national flag was hoisted by the Vanar-sena on the building of the Civil Court.

The flag day was observed everywhere in the taluka.

Deccan Gym. Football Tournaments.

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This Tournaments will commence on the 24th inst. The matches will be played as far as possible on the Deccan Gymkhana grounds in Poona and all the arrangements will be under the control of the Committee. The matches will be conducted according to the rules of Association Foot-ball, except when otherwise specified herein. The results of the Tournaments will be decided on the knock-out system.

The winners of the final will be the champion team for the year and will be awarded a shield called "The Tilak Open Foot-ball Trophy," which they will hold for a year. Applications for entries should be forwarded to the Secretary, Open Foot-ball Tournaments, Deccan Gymkhana, Poona. No. 4, together with a fee of Rs. 10 for each team. Entries will close on the 21st instant, and lots will be drawn on the 22nd at 6-30 p.m. at the Deccan Gymkhana.

ELECTION PETITION ENQUIRY ENDS.

Question Of Assessment Of Costs.

After fourteen hearings, the enquiry in regard to the petition of Mr. Tricumdas Dwarkadas to set aside the election of Sir V. A. Dabholkar and Dr. R. T. Nariman, to the Bombay Legislative Council concluded on Wednesday. At the conclusion of the enquiry the question arouse in regard to the assessment of costs. Mr. Lalji, counsel of Mr. Tricumdas, quoted Act 39 of 1920 section 11 and Electoral Rule 45 clause 2, and urged the Commissioners to award his client cost of the proceedings if he came out successful.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, for Dr. R. T. Nariman submitted that the petition should be made to pay Dr. Nariman's cost, if he (Dr. Nariman) was not found guilty of corrupt practice. Failing that counsel submitted that Sir Vasantrao should be ordered to pay Dr. Nariman's cost. If, however, the Commissioners found Dr. Nariman as alleged by the petitioner, Mr. Talyarkhan urged that in view of the comparatively infinitesimal part taken by Dr. Nariman in the proceedings, the cost should be apportioned, accordingly. After all, the battle was between the petitioner and Sir Vasantrao while Dr. Nariman occupied hardly a few hours in the fourteen days in examination and cross-examination of witness. If the Commissioners found Dr. Nariman technically guilty, counsel urged the Commissioners to exempt him from the payment of cost. The Commissioners ordered the parties concerned in the case to submit their statement of costs to the Secretary of the Council by Friday so as to enable them to pass order in regard to costs.

MR. COLTMAN'S ADDRESS.

Mr. F. J. Coltman then addressed the Court on behalf of Mr. R. M Bhat who was also served with a notice to show cause why his name should not be included in the Commissioner's Report for the Government for action. Mr. Coltman laid the responsibility of the whole trouble on the shoulders of Mr. Y. G. Pandit. It was very unfortunate that Mr. Pandit was the principal witnness for the petition and also the man who possessed the original letter to Mr. Bhat and its photographic negative. Mr. Bhat did not know English, and there was no evidence to show that he knew the contents of the letter. Mr. Bhat was a simple man and therefore he parted with the letter and gave it to Mr. Pandit. It was impossible for a man of the position of Mr. Bhat, if he had corrupt motive, to accept the terms of the letter before the Commissioner of Police. Counsel submitted that in Mr. Pandit there was the finest and best example of hypocrisy.

MR. D. CAWASJI'S COUNSEL'S APPEAL.

Mr. J. S. Bapasola, then addressed the Commissioners on behalf of Mr. D. Cawasji, who was served with a similar notice as the one served to Mr. Bhat. Mr. Bapasola did not wish to add to the written statement submitted before the Commissioners by Mr. D. Cawasji, and said his client was not a prospective candidate to the Council nor did he aspire to hold any office in the Council. No witness had alleged any corrupt motive against his client nor had he any corrupt motive or intention in giving his signature to the letter to Mr. Bhat. He urged the Commissioners to bear these facts in mind while writing their report.

This concluded the enquiry. The report is expected in the course of a week.

MARCH FORWARD

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Broach Leader's Parting Message

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BROACH, Dec. 14.

Yesterday, Sjt. Thakorlal Diwan, the sixth "Dictator" of Broach was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment by the First Class City Magistrate. Sjt. Diwan was arrested on December 6 for celebrating Gandhi Day.

HEARTY SEND-OFF.

Sjt. Diwan was taken to Sabarmati Jail yesterday. Thousands of people assembled on the station to give a hearty send-off. Mill workers, members of the Youth League, Municipal Members and the volunteers of the Congress, were present to pay their tribute to Sjt. Diwan. While departing Sjt. Diwan gave the following message:—

"My heart throbs with joy while courting the jail for the second time. Looking to the wonderful progress of the present movement I think it is the sacred duty of every Indian to help the cause of the country. Thousands are courting jails to-day, leaving their relatives and dependents on the verge of starvation. Let me tell you that this is the highest and the noblest sacrifice which one can give for his mother country." When the womanhood of India is awakened I have every hope that the youths of Broach will never lag behind. Friends, workers, I request every one of you to march forward!"

THE NEW "DICTATOR."

After finishing his message Sjt. Diwan declared Sjt. Nahnubhai Dave as his successor. Sjt. Nahnubhai is a graduate of the Bombay University. He is the Secretary of the District Youth League.

FLAG SALUTATION.

To-day the ceremony of Saluting the National Flag was performed in the early morning at Wadapada. Sjt. Nahnubai Dave hoisted the National Flag. Janab Saiyad Asadali spoke on the occasion. Kumari Mrudala Desai and Puspa Thakore sang national songs and the ceremony terminated.

—:0:—

The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, has issued a Press Note, notifying for the information of intending candidatess that the Governor in Council has decided to recruit during the year 1931-32 a few probationers for appointment as Subordinate Judges in the Judicial Branch of the Bombay Civil Service.

IRISH APPEALS TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

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Minister Decides On Abolition.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Mr. McGilligan informed the Dail yesterday that legislation will be introduced abolishing the Free State appeals to Privy Council. It is pointed out this will involve a change in the Anglo-Irish Treaty which can be altered only by agreement with the British Government. The interpretation of the relevent clause is disputed by the two Governments and an important constitutional issue arises if the Irish Executive claims the right to act on its own exclusive authority.—"Hindu" Special Cable.

Special Train For All-Asian Conference

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MADRAS, Dec. 16.

A special train conveying 400 persons including 200 delegates to the All-Asian Education Conference left for Benares this morning. The delegates will proceed via Bombay, Poona, Agra, Delhi, Sanchi near Bhopal, Muttra, Brindaban and Allahabad.—A. P.

VOLUNTEERS ALLEGE POLICE VIOLENCE

—:0:—

BRHMANBARIA, Dec. 14.

(Tipperah).

(BY MAIL).

Babu Lalit Mohan Burman, Secretary of the Local Congress Committee, and five volunteers were tried yesterday. They took no part in the proceedings except that the volunteers made a statement alleging police violence. Judgment was reserved and the men were released on promise of coming to court on the day fixed for it. Babu Lalit Mohan was recently released from jail after serving six months' imprisonment in connection with the civil disobedience movement.—A. P.

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